

# THE **DEAF** AMERICAN

New Field Beckons:

COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY AND THE DEAF

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF

June  
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# The Editor's Page

## Opportunities and Abilities

This month's cover story deals with opportunities for the deaf in the fast-growing field of computer technology. Quite a few deaf programmers have made the grade. Others will be entering the field in short order.

Deaf persons are in the field at all levels—from key punch operators to the top-grade programmers. It seems that computer technology offers opportunities for the deaf comparable to those of the printing trade for many years—in that deafness itself is not such an unsurmountable handicap.

Careful reading and re-reading of the comments made by the panel of deaf programmers who have had the highest success so far leads to the conclusion that the toughest obstacle is the initial "breaking in"—the first job. Another conclusion is that advancement depends a great deal upon individual ability and adjustment—plus communication skills in some situations.

It would be illogical to expect hundreds—and thousands—of deaf programmers to enter the field of computer technology with expectations of success. As the articles in this issue point out, mathematical abilities and specific aptitudes are needed.

In summary: Opportunities abound for those deaf aspirants to the field of technology provided they have what it takes. And the implications for success are clear—ability and education and MORE EDUCATION.

## Teletypewriter Stations Increase

At present there are about 425 teletypewriter stations in operation in the United States. Growth is limited only to the number of teletypewriters available and to the production of Phonotypes.

In some metropolitan areas teletypewriters are in very short supply and waiting lists exist. In other areas there are more machines available—or soon to become available—than for which there is a demand. This has resulted in proposals to move machines from one location to another. Unfortunately, shipping charges are apt to be steep when machines must be transported across the country.

The St. Louis Story in the March issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN could be updated to tell about the additional stations in operation. Weather Bureau reports are now available to St. Louis deaf people.

Paul Taylor and his associates are working on Technical information stories (written in such a manner that the layman can follow them) for a series in the DA. The first installment should be ready for the July-August issue. Once several such articles have appeared, they will be reprinted in booklet form.

Another DA feature in the making is a human interest column telling stories involving the use of teletypewriters by the deaf. Those having teletype-writer stations will be invited to contribute to this column.

## Advertising Rates

Effective September 1 or October 1 (depending on how soon we can get a new advertising brochure ready), advertising rates in THE DEAF AMERICAN will be revised. Since the National Association of the Deaf revived the **Silent Worker**, there have been two sets of advertising rates, one for "non-profit" groups and the other "commercial."

The revised rates will be on a single schedule somewhere between the two existing sets of rates. A liberal discount will be offered Cooperating Member (state) associations of the National Association of the Deaf for convention and related advertising.

## Proposed Extra Tax Exemption

Senator Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.) recently proposed an extra \$600 Federal income tax exemption for all handicapped persons. The blind already enjoy such an additional exemption.

Our readership is probably aware of this proposal and will also recall the controversy that accompanied past consideration of such a measure. We dare say that conditions being what they are, support for such an extra exemption will be far greater than in the past.

We have been unable to ascertain whether or not Senator Javits' proposal has achieved the status of a bill—and if so, the present committee assignment. We hope to find out for the July-August issue of the DA.

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JUNE, 1969



One of the first to recognize the career potentialities for the deaf in the computer field was Gallaudet College which established its Computer Center in 1958. Since then the college's foresightedness and investment have paid—and still are paying—rich dividends in the increasing number of its trainees who are achieving rewarding niches for themselves in today's competitive world of jobs. Leon Auerbach traces the center's origin to its current preeminence in order to give the story of its successful existence wider currency in **THE DEAF AMERICAN**.—The Editors.

#### OUR COVER PICTURE

Jerald M. Jordan, director of the Gallaudet College Computer Center, checks some "printed out" data with Robert Herbold (seated). The IBM System 360, Model 30 computer at the College is used for many programs and for training purposes. Its lease from IBM was made possible by a grant from the Dana Foundation.

# Gallaudet College Computer Center—The Story Of Its 11-Year Success In Training Programmers For Business, Government, Industry

By LEON AUERBACH, Gallaudet College Mathematics Department

Gallaudet College, in its 105 years of existence, has pioneered in many areas. To cite a few instances, Gallaudet was one of the first to train teachers of the deaf and the first to establish a nursery for preschool deaf children. Now one more distinction has been added to the list: Gallaudet is one of the very first institutions to offer courses in computer science to deaf students.

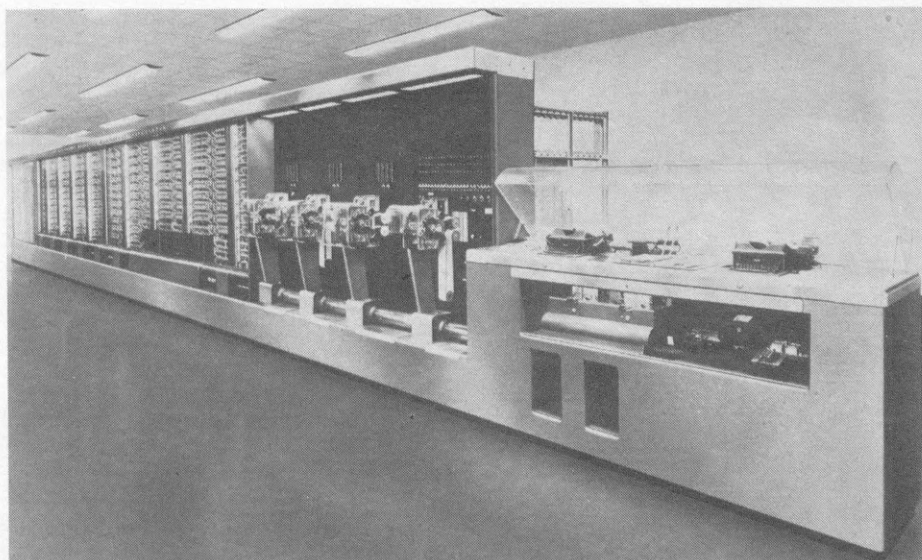
The full realization of one fact came to me when I sat down at the organizational meeting of a professional group of deaf programmers called SIGDEAF (Special Interest Group—Deaf), an affiliate of the Washington Chapter of Association for Computing Machinery which in turn is a national professional organization of systems analysts, programmers and others, held on January 24, 1969, at Gallaudet College. The realization was that with an exception of two or three, every one of the 50 or so attending this meeting either received his computer training or was prepared for such at Gallaudet College.

It all started back in October 1958, when a Mr. Jansen of the U.S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation (as Rehabilitation Services Administration was then called) struck up a conversation with Miss Ida Rhodes, a remarkable woman who pioneered in the programmed translation of Russian technical journals. There was a large backlog of Russian professional technical information and not enough capable translators were available to translate the articles into English. Miss Rhodes, a naturalized Russian-born mathematician and programmer, first devised a speedy translation using the IBM 704 (presently obsolete). She was at that time head of her unit at National Bureau of Standards and was interested in the deaf because of her connection with Miss Lois Kimble (now Mrs. Cherwinski), a Gallaudet graduate who was working at the U.S. Navy's David Taylor Model Basin as a mathematician. To top it all, Miss Rhodes herself was hard of hearing. It seemed this Miss Rhodes, casually or otherwise, remarked that deaf people would make better pro-

grammers than hearing people since external noises would not distract deaf programmers while in deep thought. This kind of work requires deep, uninterrupted concentration.

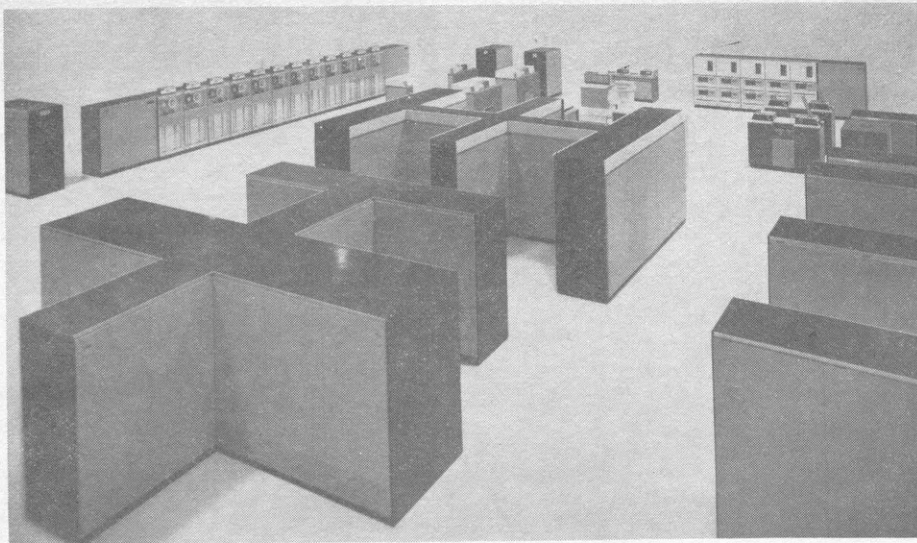
This started a chain reaction . . . Mr. Jansen went to Boyce R. Williams, then a consultant in the deaf and hard of hearing section of OVR. They both contacted Dr. Elstad, president of Gallaudet College. The end result of the consequent meetings was the formation of a class at the National Bureau of Standards under the supervision of Miss Rhodes and her assistant, Mrs. Pat Ruttenberg, a mathematician and a graduate of the University of Southern California. At the request of Dr. Elstad, I formed a class which was to take the course twice a week for about six months at the NBS. In the class besides myself, were a few students, namely Robert Herbold (I will come back to him later), Dorothy Sueoka, Donald Esquibel and Tony Munoz, also Dr. William Stokoe, professor of English (whose avocation, it seems, is in the area of mathematics and science) and Dr. George Detmold, dean

of the College. However, at the end of the course only Herbold, Esquibel, Sueoka, Dr. Stokoe and myself remained. In this course we first learned to write and think in the octal system (base 8 instead of decimal system (base 10): 9 in base 10 is same as 11 in base 8, 10 in base 10 is same as 12 in base 8, powers of 8 instead of 10, and so on) since the computer then in use was the IBM 704. This was in the pre-FORTRAN days. We wrote in the direct machine language. For example, if the code 8 stands for addition, the location of the number to be added would follow and the location of the new sum, i.e., 10 3700 stands for adding the number from location 3700 to whatever is in the accumulator (in the arithmetic unit). Of course we wrote in the octal then binary instead of decimal system, e.g., for 103700 (in octal) I would write 100 011 111 000000 (in binary). Later on we used symbolic language instead of the machine language. We simply wrote ADD which is more meaningful than mere "8." We actually wrote programs for IBM 704. Bob Herbold wrote a pro-



The electronic computer age was ushered in by this first large-scale automatic sequence controlled calculator built by IBM and presented to Harvard University in 1944.





A new generation digital computer for commercial and scientific data processing and also for very large scientific processing data—IBM's System/360 Model 85, the most powerful System/360 now in production. Capacity is on tremendous scale.

gram to evaluate the value of various sines using power series of  $\sin x$ . I wrote a program to prepare the exam schedule for students at Gallaudet. If I remember correctly, the results came in beautifully. At the end of the course, each of us received a certificate attesting to the fact that each of us had completed a course in programming for a high-speed digital computer. I was also given one qualifying me as a teacher in computer programming.

Bob Herbold impressed both Miss Rhodes and Mrs. Ruttenberg so much that he was offered a position there on his graduation the following spring. He remained there for five years before accepting a position as systems analyst at the University of Maryland's Computer Center. Bob actually grew with the computer science. When FORTRAN was first introduced he was then practically at the head of the line. When he first started his employment at the NBS, they shoved toward him IBM's manual on FORTRAN (granddaddy of the later FORTRAN's). For the benefit of those who are not familiar with computer language, FORTRAN simply stands for FORMula TRANslation, a language that permits one to write in mathematical notation. Today FORTRAN IV, a descendant of original FORTRAN, is widely used but there are several other compiler languages in use, too.

Graduates of Gallaudet majoring in mathematics prior to 1959 entered the field and made their names there. I will try to name as many as my memory allows. In the class of 1949, Don Bradford can be called one of the early pioneers in the field. He is presently working as system analyst at Los Alamos Atomic Laboratory in New Mexico. Earl Malloy is working for Lockheed in California. Orville Northcutt is an analyst at New Mexico's White Sands Proving Grounds. Then there is Bob Bates, one of the top programmers for U.S. Navy here in Washington. David Neill and Vilas Johnson are at the glam-

orous NASA's Goddard Space Center at Greenbelt, Md. Jerry Moers is out in Denver as one of the top programmers for IBM Corp. There are several more but I cannot recall them at present. Although none of the above ever took programming courses at Gallaudet, they majored in mathematics which is practically a prerequisite for programming courses.

In the fall of 1959, armed with a certificate from the National Bureau of Standards and knowledge I obtained at the NBS's School, I started teaching programming. Only one course was offered then and it was called "Introduction to Programming for a High-Speed Digital Computer." This course, in our opinion, was excellent for screening candidates for a high-level type of programmer. The IBM Corp. furnished us with a set of programmer aptitude tests which are used for pre-course evaluation.

In 1962, with partial support from the National Science Foundation and the IBM Corporation itself, the College purchased an IBM 1620 Model 1 computer. Jerald M. Jordan, 1948 Gallaudet graduate, who was appointed in 1959 to teach Preparatory physics classes, was chosen to direct the computer center. He, with others, had taken a course in 1620 programming in addition to the course he took under me. He was a part-time director of the computer center and the rest of the time continued teaching. Not until 1964 was the center placed on a full-time operational basis and Jerry became a full-time director of the center.

In 1964, the center had only two full-time persons but today it has five full-time workers. During the first two years of the center 25 different projects, funded by both the government and private foundations, made use of the center. Meanwhile, in addition to the course in introductory computer programming, a new course was added which laid heavy stress on the use of flow chart diagrams and FORTRAN writeups.

One of the early students was Norman "Bud" Long who majored in mathematics. He showed a great aptitude for programming and, for fun, wrote a program by which the computer would print the day of the week for any date named as far back as, I believe, 100 years. The IBM's local system specialist, who occasionally came to the center to advise and help, was impressed with Bud Long's ingenious program. Today, through his recommendation, Bud is working for the IBM Corporation as systems analyst at its Poughkeepsie, N.Y., plant.

By 1967, the Gallaudet College had outgrown the 1620 computer and newer computers were making training on it obsolete. A new, modern computer was needed but funds were not available through normal channels.

Then along came a representative from Dana Foundation, through the efforts of the college's director of development, Dr. David Peikoff. The Dana visitor spent a good part of one morning visiting the center and he was very impressed with the work being done at the center. Through his recommendations, the Foundation presented to Gallaudet College the sum of \$100,000 to modernize the equipment. With this money the college, instead of purchasing, rented on an annual basis the latest model IBM System/360, Model 30, with two disc drives, a card read/punch and a 600 line per minute printer. Of course there are also peripheral equipment such as key punch machines, a sorter, etc.

Then, to utilize this more sophisticated equipment, the college lured away from the University of Maryland's Computer Center the leading deaf programmer, Robert Herbold. Bob is a highly, respected programmer who can fill any position as a systems analyst anywhere. He co-authored with others a manual for programming using "OMNITAB." Not long ago the director of the University of Notre Dame's Computer Center told me that any time Bob wants to move elsewhere, Notre Dame will be more than happy to have him.

Today, with the latest electronic data processing equipment on the campus, along with one of the most experienced programmers, deaf or otherwise, in the person of Bob Herbold, Gallaudet College's Computer Center is qualified to train programmers at professional levels. Moreover, business administration majors as well as those in economics and other allied fields are also taking courses in programming using COBOL (Common Business-Oriented Language).

The Computer Center is offering four courses in programming and the Departments of Mathematics and Business Administration are presenting courses that utilize the Computer Center as a laboratory.

What is this computer programming business all about anyway? "Briefly it is merely a matter of outlining the steps necessary for a computer to solve a problem," says Jerald M. Jordan, director of



the Gallaudet College Computer Center. "A computer has no intelligence of its own. But it is extremely fast and slavish in following orders. Once you have given it the proper instructions to do a task such as computing a payroll and printing pay checks, it will do it correctly time and time again."

What advice would you give a young deaf man interested in a career as a programmer?

"If you don't like math, you had better consider some other career," Mr. Jordan replied. "Rarely have I met a programmer who disliked mathematics. Aside from that, I'd suggest that the young man (or woman—it is an excellent career for women) take all the math courses he can in school. Then, **get a college education.** I'm not saying this because I work for a college but because employers are putting increasing emphasis on this. It is hard enough for the hearing high school

graduate to find a programming position. For the deaf high school graduate it is just about impossible. Once you are hooked by the challenge of programming, you are hooked for good. Each problem is new and no day is routine."

During the past two years nearly 50 students took one or more courses. We are now offering four courses. In last year's graduating class, 12 seniors obtained positions as programmers both in government and private industry.

## Panel Of Pioneer Deaf Programmers Discuss Opportunities In The Computer Field For The Deaf

Conducted by Robert L. Swain, Jr., Associate Feature Editor

You have finished Leon Auerbach's description of the Gallaudet College Computer Center and about some of the outstanding programmers who were trained there or studied higher mathematics at the college. We will follow this interesting article by having a panel of five of the successful programmers he mentioned, for the purpose of giving you a "behind the scenes" idea of the career prospects in programming in the burgeoning computer field.

Let me introduce the panelists to you in alphabetical order:

**Robert L. Bates** of Vienna, Va., whose official title is Senior Mathematician and whose job assignment is that of Project Leader/Senior System Analyst for the Naval Command Systems Support Activity (NAVCOSACT);

**Donald Bradford** of Santa Fe, N.M., Systems Programmer, Staff Member of the University of California Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory in Los Alamos, N.M.;

**Robert J. Herbold** of College Park, Md., Computer Systems Analyst, Gallaudet College Computer Center;

**Norman E. Long, Jr.** of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Senior Associate Programmer with the Systems Development Division of International Business Machines Corp.;

**Jerome Moers** of Denver, Colo., Senior Associate Programmer for IBM.

Before getting down to the business of the panel, I will—acting as moderator—call on each panelist to describe his specific duties, starting with Bates who is the president of the newly-formed SIGDEAF, a professional society of deaf programmers. He gives this description: "Duties: Project leader with the responsibility of developing and implementing plans, policies and procedures for carrying out the projects. Group Leader which plans and coordinates the work and reviews the results of junior computer system analysts and programmers assigned to the same projects. As system analyst responsible for applying mathematical and computer system analysis techniques to the task of developing, implementing and ensuring the effective and economical



ROBERT L. BATES is presented by Commander R. B. Nichols, executive officer of NAVCOSACT, with a letter of appreciation for successfully completing a project. While with the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics and later with the Bureau of Naval Weapons, Bates was responsible for designing a variety of programs, including the Navy's Missile Performance Analysis, Rocket Trajectory Range, Atomic Shock Arrival Effects on Aircraft, U-2 Climb Path by Calculus of Variation and several scientific aircraft study programs. Now with NAVCOSACT, Bates recently completed the Navy Cost Model System, Project 50A007.

operation of computer systems."

Bradford: "As systems programmer, I develop and write compilers for high-level languages. I have been with the University of California Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory for 18 years."

Herbold: "I am working closely with Jerald Jordan, director of the Gallaudet College Computer Center, on various activities such as teaching, assisting students with their studies in the computer science, developing systems for various offices (registration, admissions, etc.) and planning the future of the Computer Center."

Long: "As a salaried professional, I am nearly on my own with a minimum of supervision and guidance. I handle complex problems of a level few people in my department can handle. The problems I work on usually are research-oriented and involve long hours of study, writing piles of reports and documentation, and little, if any, of actual coding."

Moers: "I handle many different duties, including the maintaining and upkeeping

of computer systems in IBM 360, and to programming problems in current design area for runs in IBM 1130, to name a few of my functions."

As panel moderator, I would like to give a brief fill-in on the rapidly expanding computer field to underscore the importance of the programmer's role. When Editor Jess Smith asked me to sound out a representative group of outstanding deaf programmers as to the suitability of their profession for the deaf, I only had a smattering knowledge of the computer field. To remedy the flaw, I trooped to the public library to soak up as much as I could on the fascinating subject. The weighty publications pushed under my curious nose by the exhausted librarians told me, to my mounting surprise, that the electronic computer has had a more profound impact on civilization than any other invention since the development of the internal-combustion engine.

The deeper I waded into the subject, I learned that benefits from computer development can be found on every level



of our American economy. Computers are exerting a revolutionary influence on science, business and industry. And to a greater extent in the future on medicine and education.

It was Howard H. Aiken of Harvard who conceived the first large-scale automatic digital computer in 1937. It was built to his specifications by IBM in 1944. This ancestor of today's computer was a monster boasting more than 750,000 parts and which used punched cards or punched tape as the input medium.

According to a recent periodical, there are two kinds of computers—analogue and digital. There is, however, a growing interest in hybrid techniques, which exploit the best features of the analogue and digital cousins. The number of digital computers in worldwide use zoomed from less than 15 in 1950 to over 40,000 in the late 1960s. The 1970s are expected to see the addition of more than 100,000 computers.

The electronic wizards may be marvels of man's genius. Yet they can't do their homework unless fed with a series of instructions. That is where the programmers come into the picture—they are the experts who "organize and arrange data relevant to a problem so that it can be solved by a computer." Programmers, I further noted, constitute the fastest growing and largest group in the computer field.

Not everybody can hope to become a programmer. One way to determine whether a person has the stuff is to take brain-shattering aptitude tests for logical thinking; about one in ten is able to pass them.

In framing the questions for the panel, I asked Jerold M. Jordan, head of the Gallaudet College Computer Center, for assistance. He handed me a few tips but preferred that I make up the questions so as to give them an outsider's slant. He regarded Bob Bates, Don Bradford, Bob Herbold and Jerry Moers as pioneer deaf programmers. He proudly said "Bud" Long was the first programmer he trained who wound up with that industrial empire, IBM.

Now we will "hear" the panelists. My first question is: "What made you interested in a programmer's career?"

Bates answers: "By choice. The selection was made by a deliberate discussion which was based on my interest, educational background, and the potential growth of the computer profession."

Bradford: "I got into the computer field as a technician, when it was almost unknown to the public, developing the MANIAC, one of the world's first electronic computers. I have done graduate work in mathematics at the University of New Mexico."

Herbold: "The programming career, I might say, fell into my lap during my senior year (1958-9) at Gallaudet College. In fact, I did not know what a programmer was supposed to do when Professor Auerbach asked me to participate in a



Norman "Bud" Long, the first programmer trained by Jerold Jordan of the Gallaudet College Computer Center to be employed by IBM.

class on computer programming at the National Bureau of Standards. At the conclusion of the course, I was told by the instructor I stood a good chance to securing a position with NBS if I would apply. I did and stayed with NBS for five years before moving on to the University of Maryland."

Long: "The nature of the work itself attracted me to programming like an enormous magnet. It is more like playing mental games instead of doing monotonous labor."

Moers says he entered programming through the advice of a deaf programmer.

My next question reads: "Is hearing loss a disadvantage in programming? Or an asset (because of the need for concentration)?" Herbold responds: "As in almost all other occupations, serious hearing loss affects the type of work a deaf programmer may do. It may be difficult for him to work on projects which involve a great deal of group discussions. I do not think deafness has anything to do with a programmer's ability on concentration. Environments and desires of the programmers usually determine whether they will concentrate well or not."

Bates, deaf since the age of seven and who attended the Indiana School for the Deaf and has done graduate work at American University and Evansville College (Indiana), has this to say: "Hearing loss is not a disadvantage in being employed as a computer programmer. Why should it be? After all no communication or hearing is required to communicate between men and computer; almost all projects are put down on paper; the programmer's working tools are paper and pencil." Jokingly, he points out, "There is nothing more to say than that computers are also deaf."

Turning serious, he maintains that "the qualifications of a programmer are no different among the hearing and the deaf." He adds, "However, it is very noticeable

that hearing loss can be an asset in this specialty. Coding and debugging phases are the critical segments of the whole job, calling for intense concentration which the deaf definitely possess albeit minor distractions."

Long, a product of the California School for the Deaf, Riverside, makes this case: "It depends on the individual. In general terms, I would say the deaf programmer who considers programming to be a job and looks forward to writing programs all his life would probably find his deafness an asset as far as his superior visual and concentration powers are concerned. On the other hand, the deaf programmer who considers programming a profession and looks forward to contributing to its advancement would find his deafness a partial disadvantage with respect to seminars, classroom education, symposium and other large gatherings if interpreter facilities are inadequate in his geographical location."

Moers, another alumnus of the Indiana School, admits that hearing loss becomes an inconvenience "only slightly when one gets promoted to higher and higher positions—but not too much. An asset? Yes, when it comes to the problem of debugging or when a problem is broken down to very fine details to programs, all thanks to intense concentration."

Hearing loss is rated by Bradford as "probably a slight disadvantage in group discussions although much junk is automatically sorted out with the important stuff coming to my attention. Hearing deficiency is probably an asset in the area of concentration."

Next, I ask: "Is it easy for the newly trained deaf programmer to find immediate employment? Once hired, can he expect steady advancement and ultimately have supervisory functions?"

All five panelists agree that both employment and advancement largely depend on the deaf individual, the quality of his training and work, and to what firm he applies. Long remarks, "Generally, the new deaf programmer's chances of being hired are good if the employer has had experience with other deaf programmers and the applicant meets the employer's qualifications. Again it depends on the individual, when hired, how well he performs and on the company's satisfaction with him."

Moers believes that a deaf programmer's steady progress and assuming of supervisory duties "depends on how well he can hear or speak, and also on his intelligence or creativity."

Referring to the matter of promotion, Long contends that the deaf programmer "can expect steady advancement up to a certain point. Whether or not he can have supervisory functions depends on whether he is well prepared for them, and the outfit he has joined."

Bradford cites "It is probably not difficult to find immediate employment. Yes, I believe the deaf programmer can expect steady advancement, even though he may have trouble competing for super-



visory positions with hearing co-workers."

Bates holds that "The computer profession is wide open for advancements; a programmer's progress is accelerated by his own initiative, dedication and fortitude. Deafness has almost absolutely nothing to do with hindering programmers from advancing. To reach a supervisory position is possible for us to achieve, but it largely depends on opportunity and the individual's initiative.

"Of course, underemployment still prevails as in other professions. If one puts forth his resources and is willing to run twice as fast as his hearing colleagues, he can achieve higher levels."

Bates, in reviewing the job situation, reports it has become relatively easier for deaf beginners to find programming employment in the metropolitan Washington, D.C., area.

It is of particular interest to hear Herbold on the employment subject because of his teaching duties at the Gallaudet College Computer Center. Here is his outlook: "I would not consider finding employment easy for most deaf programmers. A honor student of mine recently wrote a short letter saying he had approached 35 firms for a programmer's position without success; all of them were looking for experienced programmers. However, once employed, deaf programmers, I think, can expect to be treated fairly. I have no opinion on whether a deaf programmer can acquire a position with supervisory responsibilities; if someone has it, he must be very good."

Scanning my questions, I pick out this: "What should a young deaf programmer do to win employment?" Like in other professions, the hearing person has a decided edge over the deaf in the programming field, according to the panelists. For instance, Long draws this corollary: "If you take a deaf programmer and a hearing programmer and have them both apply for employment at one of the thousands of openings all over the United States picked at random, the odds are that the latter will be hired even if his qualifications are somewhat inferior. Finding employment has historically been a steep uphill climb for most deaf people in all fields of endeavor, and programming is no exception. In light of this, the deaf programmer should utilize any and all means at his disposal to gain employment."

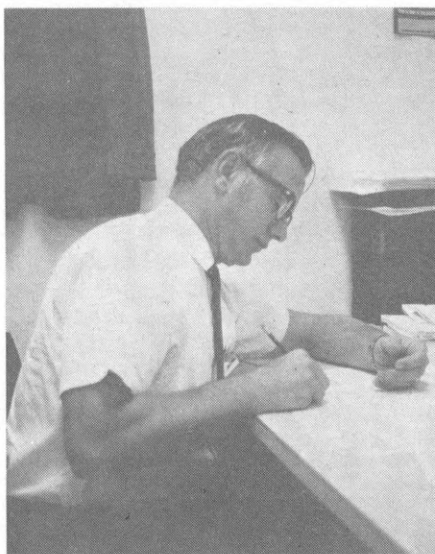
Herbold, who attended the Montana School for the Deaf and Blind, suggests these job-getting steps: "I strongly believe that a deaf programmer should seek an interview with the chief of the section where the desired position is. The deaf programmer can then talk about when he can do and what he is interested in. Good resumes, letters of introduction and influential contacts are all helpful."

Concurring with Herbold, Bradford says: "I would guess resumes such as transcripts, fields of interest and reference letters, and the like, would be most effective. At least this is the procedure

that should be considered when employment is being sought. Experience is rated very high for the top jobs. Here at Los Alamos, for example, we may demand three to five years of experience in programming."

Moers regards resumes and interviews as both useful and discloses that he obtained his start through a resume which resulted in an interview with the personnel director, who then placed him on the payroll.

Exploring the employment situation further, Bates comments, "Naturally the first step is to prepare himself by obtaining the maximum training and or being a college graduate. Our most critical problem is to get through the door, and the problem of how has not been solved yet. There are no special requirements for the deaf to win employment in the computer field. It will always be a tough job to sell ourselves during the interview period.



Jerome Moers is regarded as one of the pioneer deaf programmers who was trained at the Gallaudet College Computer Center. He is now with IBM in Denver, Colo.

"No matter which avenue one undertakes to seek employment, problems will always be encountered either by the applicant, personnel officer or employer. I have personally met three potential programmers who became frustrated and disgusted. The fault lay in their using wrong occupational title, that of 'professional mathematician'; using names of coaches as references, and admitting unintentionally that hearing loss was an occupational handicap."

Bates indicates his belief that the formation of SIGDEAF will help ease up many of the employment-seeking problems for programmers-to-be in the future. He says we "ought to see the correspondence" the response to the new organization "has brought in."

My last—and a very important—query is: "Do you advise young people if they have the ability to enter programming? The considerations they should evaluate before taking up programming training? The future opportunities they may have?"

Herbold answers with this statement: "I do not believe anyone should enter the programming field if he is not proficient in at least one field other than programming. A person who is very much interested in mathematics or any other field makes a far better application programmer than a person proficient only in the innards of a computer."

"One consideration a deaf person should think about carefully is whether he can stand a great deal of frustration or not. If he can't, he should forget programming. Also, a strong mathematics background is very, very helpful."

Continuing, Herbold points out: "I have not given much thought to the programming field in the future—say 20 years from now. But the programming field should remain a wide-open one for the next 10 years. I also am convinced there will be more computers built than ever and they will become smaller and cheaper. Many of them will be 'special purpose' computers and they will open new fields for those without college education.

"The monetary rewards are high. For above average programmers, thousand dollar raises are not uncommon for the first few years. After two or three years of experience, a programmer should be able to find a good job practically anywhere he should desire to move to."

In addition, Herbold counts willingness to get along with people and to look into new programming ideas as invaluable assets.

Bates is enthusiastic over programming "as an excellent profession for the deaf to pursue," noting "it offers a career that has great potential growth and opportunities." According to him, "desirable aspects" to evaluate before deciding on programming training are: "job availability is plentiful; no limitation on advancement; interesting and challenging assignments, professional status; prospects for future promotions." He balances his list by saying that the "undesirable aspects" are: "Programming is a sedentary calling; requires some patience ('grin and bear it'); the programmer must be adaptable to changes; the compulsory overtime work."

As to the rapid developments in the computer field which the outsider would assume would render the programmer's training obsolete, Bates allays this impression by consistently stating, "There is no concern about the rapid-changing improvements on hardware (computers) and newer software because programmers will always receive on-the-job training. Their formal training will continue at each new phase of responsibility."

However, Bradford makes the observation that "While there is a great future in the computing industry, I find in my activity in developing compilers that more and more scientists, engineers, mathematicians and others are doing their own work, and this leads me to believe we may not have as many programmers

tomorrow working on problems assigned by other personnel."

Moers recommends his profession to the deaf person on these grounds: "First, programming is a very interesting and challenging field; second, the good pay; third, a very little discussion or conference is involved in most programming projects. In other words, once understanding the whole or most of a problem, he would be on his own for a good period of time with probably several minor questions to ask in regard to the problems."

"Since the world is becoming computerized," Moers optimistically goes on to say, "the programming occupation will not be in jeopardy for decades and the demand for it, I believe, will grow vigorously."

Long enters the discussion with this advice: "It is important that the deaf programmer-aspirant recognize that programming is more of a profession than a skilled trade, and is becoming increasingly so. What he should do in this regard is to get a bachelor's degree or higher, preferably in an abstract field such as the mathematical sciences."

"Another consideration is that not everyone is capable of success, or has the aptitude to become a programmer. Therefore, it is important," Long recommends, "that the deaf college undergraduate get acquainted with programming as early as possible to determine whether he has the aptitude."

"If he decides programming is for him, he would also need time to determine what computer applications he wants to write programs for. Programming is a very broad field, and specialization is common," Long concludes.

In measuring the fitness of a programmer candidate, Bradford urges, should include these determinants: "technical background, mathematical bent, common sense, practical inventiveness, technical orientation, quickness in grasping new concepts, willingness to try new things, open-mindedness."

Before adjourning the panel discussions, I ask if any one of the panelists wish to make further comments. At this, Bates moves to call attention to the fact that the organizational structure of the programming field should be studied by the deaf would-be entrant. He says it consists of three classifications. In the first category is the project leader who has under him a senior analyst and an analyst, who, in turn, are assisted by a lead programmer and a programmer. In most cases, these experts must have a college degree. In the second column are the computer operator and tape librarian with high school diplomas and training. Falling in the third bracket are the key-puncher operator and EAM operator, a high school diplomas being preferable for these positions.

Moreover, Bates points out that "The computer field has become more specialized lately. A programmer may be a specialist in logistics, science, business, applications, bio-medicine and so on. And, again, a programmer may specialize in

## Workshop For Deaf Leadership Training For Community Interaction Scheduled

The National Association of the Deaf is sponsoring a short-term training workshop, entitled DEAF LEADERSHIP TRAINING FOR COMMUNITY INTERACTION, with the support of the Rehabilitation Services Administration. Location will be in Salt Lake City, Utah, August 13-16, 1969.

The purpose of this workshop is to bring together incipient and potential deaf leaders and provide them with intensive training in leadership skills and techniques. Experienced community leaders, legislators, adult education specialists, social workers, rehabilitation counselors, employment office counselors and others will engage in close-contact round-table discussions with the deaf participants and attempt to impart an awareness of the community resources available and how to go about effectively utilizing them for the benefit of deaf people in their home communities.

In an effort to spread the effects of

this workshop as widely as possible and cover some of those states which are small in population, at least one trainee will be selected on a competitive basis from each state, with two or possibly three coming from several of the larger states such as California and New York.

State associations of the deaf, divisions of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf and other national organizations of the deaf are being asked to refer deaf persons who have potential for leadership, with accent on the younger people who are showing signs of developing into leaders but who lack the needed skills and know-how.

Transportation (air coach) and a per diem will be paid to each selected trainee. Further details will be sent directly to the persons whose names are submitted.

Immediate referrals are desired. Contact Robert G. Sanderson, Assistant Director, 5268 S. 2000 West Street, Roy, Utah 84067.

one programming language, i.e., FORTRAN, COBOL, JOVIAL, AUTOCODER, etc. Today programmers rarely touch the computers because of closed shop policy."

Bates, incidentally, will present a paper, "Opportunities and Problems of the Deaf in the Computer Profession," at the Washington, D. C., Chapter of Association for Computing Machinery (ACM) symposium on June 19 at the National Bureau of Standards in Gaithersburg, Md.

Long voices his conviction that "programming is one of the few professions the deaf can enter, and the ability to read lips is probably the least of the requirements for success. Programmers talk to each other with a considerable amount of technical jargon which not only differs from company to company but also from department to department."

"This private jargon of programmers, combined with the fact that numbers compose a considerable amount of the conversation, makes 'educated guesswork' a poor communications tool. Guesswork results in misunderstandings, which in turn result in expensive machine time waster. The abbreviated nature of the jargon makes written communication swift, depending on what is being discussed."

Moers stresses this aspect he deems worth remembering: "A deaf programmer must be sharp in logic and also must have higher comprehension in reading."

Recalling his own experiences in his professional life, Bradford brings up the importance of getting along with people in business and in the professions. He says, "I am respected by my co-workers and I feel I am treated fair and square as they are. True, I have no problem which I could blame on my deafness."

He continues, "Often I hear we must educate the hearing to get along with the deaf workers. Is this true? Shouldn't we instead educate the deaf to get along with the hearing? Ability to get along with colleagues and win their respect must come from the individual himself, whether deaf or hearing. I feel the promotion possibilities come about equal to those persons of the same educational background and proven capability to do the same type of work. I agree that we the deaf may have to work harder to prove ourselves, but hard work has never hurt anyone."

In exercising the moderator's prerogative to close a panel discussion by summing up the more salient points raised, I find that our panelists have pictured the programming field—once the initial hurdle of securing employment has been overcome—as a rewarding career for the deaf person possessing the desirable qualifications, plus other intrinsic traits that help make for professional success—and personal satisfaction and continual self-growth, too.

Thank you, Bob Bates, Don Bradford, Bob Herbold, "Bud" Long and Jerry Moers, for your splendid cooperation in making our panel discussions constructively informative and worthwhile.

### NTID Seeks Interpreters

The National Technical Institute for the Deaf is interested in adding qualified hearing interpreters to its staff. If readers know of anyone interested in such a position please direct all correspondence to: Mr. James Stangarone, Coordinator of Interpreting Services, NTID-RIT, One Lomb Memorial Drive, Rochester, N.Y. 14623.



# Deaf Youth Citizenship Development Workshop In Texas A Huge Success

By HELEN SEWELL

Another feather in the well-packed headdress of the Junior National Association of the Deaf is the Deaf Youth Citizenship Development Workshop held at the Texas School for the Deaf in Austin, April 24-26, 1969.

Sponsored by the dynamic Junior NAD chapter at the Texas School under the capable leadership of 16-year-old Mary Arrington whose youthful talents and skills were beautiful to watch throughout, the participants practically doubled the attendance mark set at the history-making leadership demonstration hosted by the students at the Indiana School for the Deaf, November 14-16, 1968. Attracted to the Texas-style learning environment were 84 delegates and sponsors from 34 schools, Deglado College, Gallaudet College and the National Technical Institute for the Deaf; some 200 local guests; and a host of dignitaries from a wide area of leadership such as education, business, arts, sciences, vocational rehabilitation, government and religion. Among the prominent speakers were Dr. James G. Gallagher, associate commissioner for the Education of the Handicapped, U.S. Office of Education; Mrs. Patria Forsythe, executive secretary, National Advisory Committee on Education of the Deaf; Dr. Edward C. Merrill, president-elect, Gallaudet College; Mervin D. Garretson, executive director, Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf; Miss Mary Ellen Sacco, staff assistant, Model Secondary School for the Deaf; Joseph P. Youngs, Jr., superintendent, Governor Baxter State School for the Deaf in Maine; and Malcolm Norwood,

administrator, Captioned Films for the Deaf. Special guests from the Texas Education Agency included Dr. C. G. Fairchild, assistant commissioner of Special Education and Vocational Rehabilitation; Mrs. Irene Westmoreland, chief consultant for Programs for the Physically Handicapped; and Dr. Doyle Wheeler, director, Texas Vocational Rehabilitation Division.

The meeting, rated a "Texas-size" success, was made possible through joint financial support from Captioned Films for the Deaf and Rehabilitation Services Agency of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Special thanks are due a host of people within the two agencies, particularly Dr. Frank B. Withrow, Jr., of OE and Miss Cecile H. Hillyer of RSA whose genuine interest in the advancement of deaf youth was more than instrumental in the acquisition of the grant.

Deserving of special mention here are the three talented interpreters from the Austin area whose employment of the language of signs was such that they at times convinced the audience that they themselves had the speakers' roles. Texans are pardonably proud of these people and the deaf of America certainly would benefit immeasurably if there were more like Mrs. Carrie Abbott, Mrs. Frances Herrington and Mrs. Miriam Johnson. Theirs was a job well done, a definitely professional job!

Not to be overlooked is the one-two offensive punch of the Texas Junior NAD chapter, Gwendel Butler and Mrs. Fran-

ces White, the sponsors. Their hours of work and personal sacrifice devoted to the primary objective of the Junior NAD, which is that of getting the youngsters motivated to realize their potential **on their own**, cannot be measured. To them, special thanks with love from fellow Texans and all deaf people of America.

Especially conspicuous throughout the workshop, educationally speaking, were the implications of the spirit of togetherness among deaf leaders in their work with the youngsters. Educators of the deaf generally agree that exposure of deaf youths to successful deaf adults is an outstanding teaching aid and often makes for a world of difference in the youth's motivation to do his very best at all times in pursuit of his maximum total growth. These adults are to be commended for this tremendous contribution and it is hoped that their experiences in Texas will open the doors of many essential and practical projects to be undertaken by their respective organizations, with accent on deaf youth.

The day-to-day activities of the demonstration program are summarized as follows:

## Thursday, April 24

Thursday afternoon was devoted to registration in the school library and a tour of the campus. Generally popular was inspection of the exhibit booths on display in the auditorium lobby featuring as topics: "What Makes a Leader?," prepared by the Berkeley School Junior NAD chapter; "Mastery of the English Language," by the Vermont School Junior



**WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS**—This group picture clearly indicates the size and the variety of participants of the Junior NAD Youth Demonstration hosted by the Texas School for the Deaf, Austin April 24-26, 1969. And this picture includes only the Junior NAD members and their sponsors. Scores of others were on hand as speakers and adult moderators and recorders.

NADers; "Youth and the Drugs," by the Florida School chapter; "Community Projects," by the South Carolina delegation; and "Delgado College," by the students from Delgado College. This reporter had to miss the opening session in the auditorium that evening because of duties elsewhere but we know there was never any "ice" to break, Texas weather and hospitality being what they are. Patti Jones of Texas rendered the "Junior NAD Tree" in a graceful and inspiring manner. The TSD Choir followed her with two numbers, "This is My Country" and "Climb Every Mountain." Welcoming remarks were then made by Mary Arrington, the workshop chairman, and Fred Simerka, the TSD Junior NAD president, and were heartily endorsed by Albert W. Douglas, the school superintendent. Charming introduced by Brenda Underwood of Indiana, Dr. James G. Gallagher of the U. S. Office of Education spoke on "Developing Your Capacities." He asked the delegates to suggest to him things that they thought would improve their education, thus benefiting those who "will follow in your footsteps." Andrew Vasnick, an actor with the National Theatre of the Deaf, talked of the "Impact of NTD on Your Future." Following the speakers, movies of the Indiana demonstration last November were shown and Linda Hatrak of Indiana impressed the audience with her rendition of the poem, "Give Us Men." Pleasantly topping off the evening was a social get-together in the school cafeteria where newly-met friends quickly became old pals and old friends renewed acquaintance with "Do you remember?"

#### Friday, April 25

The Friday morning session commenced in the auditorium with remarks by Melinda Chapel, chairman of the Indiana demonstration, emphasizing the benefits to come from recounting the experiences in this leadership workshop after returning home. Carl Brininstool, president of the Texas Association of the Deaf, then likened the JNAD to the seedlings of a great, spreading tree. The tree may die but the seedlings grow and spread and become strong trees themselves. "Plant seeds of wisdom when you return home."

"The NAD is 90 years old," stated Frederick C. Schreiber, executive secretary of the National Association of the Deaf. He went on to say that it needed the enthusiasm of youth to combine with the wisdom of age. With the aid of the parent group, the JNAD is expected to accomplish great things. "A JNAD chapter is one of the proudest things your school can have."

Frank Turk, director of the JNAD, suggested that youth make the most of their opportunity to learn from the adults taking part in the workshop. Adults have been through the same difficulties and problems young people have. "To be with adults is to learn."

Dr. Edward C. Merrill, president-elect of Gallaudet College, brought greetings



Hospitality Chairman Martha Harvard of the host Texas JNAD Chapter fits a Stetson on National Junior NAD Director Frank Turk. Looking on are Michelle Hirriart (left) and Betty Henderson (right). United States Senator Ralph W. Yarborough of Texas was one of the featured speakers at the JNAD workshop held in Austin.

from the most important people at Gallaudet—the students," capably using the language of signs which he has been learning ("mis-learning?", he queried) with the sometimes mischievous help of those same important people. Dr. Merrill talked about the relationship between man, his education and his work in "The Liberal Arts Approach to Growth." If a young person is not really sure what he wants to do with his life, a liberal arts foundation can serve as a springboard to a profession after a decision has been made.

The assemblage then split up into nine student workshop groups and the sponsors workshop. The use of various media was stressed in every workshop. Overhead projectors came in for particularly heavy use. Movies, TV tapes, speeches pre-recorded on wire or tape, enlarged photographs, placards, posters, pictures cut from magazines and colorfully mounted—you name it and probably it was used in at least one workshop. Time was arranged so that each delegate could attend and participate in all the workshops, thus giving each a chance to express his view and questions on all the subjects. With the exception of one, each workshop was attended by an adult moderator and recorder.

The workshop on "Student Apathy" was led by Robert Davila, supervising teacher of White Plains, N. Y., with Herbert Larson, head teacher of Anaheim, Calif., as recorder. JNAD members of the New York School for the Deaf, Ira Gerlis and Jane Weikart, prepared the media materials used and assisted in demonstrating them.

"Insurance Program, Its Hazards and All" used media materials prepared by the Arizona JNAD chapter presented by Scott Duge and Steve Farthing. Moderator was Al Van Nevel, grand treas-

urer of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf. Jack Gannon, director of alumni relations, Gallaudet College, was the adult recorder.

Workshop Three was moderated by Malcolm Norwood, administrator of Captioned Films for the Deaf and recorded by Don Pettingill, Coordinator of Services for the Deaf, Seattle, Wash. Media material was prepared by Barbara Larson and Dennis Schmanauer of the Washington State chapter of the JNAD. Its subject was "Minority Group Obligations."

Joseph P. Youngs, Jr., superintendent of the Governor Baxter State School for the Deaf in Maine, was moderator of "Parental Problems and Solutions." Mrs. Harriet Votaw, assistant news editor of THE DEAF AMERICAN, acted as recorder and Maine JNAD chapter members, Carla Jarnum and Roger Bouchard, prepared the media materials.

The "Group Loyalty" workshop was different from others in that the moderators were JNAD members. Melinda Chapel and Linda Hatrak of the Indiana School for the Deaf guided the discussion and used media materials prepared by their chapter. Their adult recorder was Mrs. Charlotte Collums, president of the Arkansas Association of the Deaf. It was our privilege to sit on part of their meeting and we were beguiled by the expertise with which the young ladies solicited comments and questions from workshop participants.

Using media prepared by the Riverside, Calif., JNAD chapter, Lawrence Newman, California's "Teacher of the Year," also from Riverside, and Dean Swaim, mathematics teacher from Berkeley, were moderator and recorder, respectively. One suggestion to come from this workshop merits special attention from all: Leaders can accomplish more by being good examples than by "preaching." The student presenters from Riverside were Daisy Slagle and Heddy Vokovich.

"Sensitivity" was the subject under discussion in the workshop led by Miss Cindy Collums, social worker, Project for the Deaf, in Chicago. Marvin Wolach, supervising teacher of the New Mexico School for the Deaf, was adult recorder and the JNAD chapter of the same state was responsible for the media used in the demonstration. The NMSD student delegates were Jean Noling and Roy Collins.

The Louisiana chapter of JNAD was assigned the media presentation for "Income Tax and Personal Budget." The moderator was Ronald Sutcliffe, assistant business manager of Gallaudet College. Taras B. Denis, guidance counselor from White Plains, N.Y., was the recorder. Louisiana students Leroy Terrio and Debra Wood made the presentations.

Msgr. John Hourigan was moderator of the workshop on "Religious Obligations." He is executive director of the Carmel Speech and Hearing Diagnostic Center, Newark, N.J. George Propp, educational media specialist from the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, was recorder. The





**REGISTRATION LINE**—At the left are the three Gallaudet College delegates who were the first arrivals for the workshop. Left to right: Frances Manzulla, Shirley Fritz, Gene Duve. The other picture shows Al Berke of Delgado College, New Orleans, registering.

New Jersey Chapter of JNAD prepared the media material which was presented by their representatives, Diane Faby and Paula Kuba.

At the same time the delegates were attending their workshops. Frank Turk, national director of JNAD, was leading the sponsors workshop discussion. Detailed reports of the workshops' recommendations will be printed in the proceedings, to be published and distributed later in the year.

After lunch, Albert Lisnay of Trenton, N.J., gave a lecture-demonstration. Mr. Lisnay showed how, with the help of a lighted board, he is able to conduct meetings of the Short Circuit Club, a hearing organization of which he is president. The board can be used for other things than parliamentary procedure by changing the removable placards. With the help of such devices as this and the usually willing help of hearing members, there is no reason why the deaf cannot actively participate in various hearing civic group activities, Mr. Lisnay said. In other words, don't shut hearing people out of your life just because they are so unfortunate as not to be deaf—take them into your circle and help them get to know you and what you can do.

Allen Whitener of TSD introduced the panel discussions "How Deafness Creates Unique Problems in Developing Children's Capacities." Members of the panel were Mrs. Patria G. Forsythe, executive secretary of the National Advisory Committee on Education of the Deaf, hearing parent of a deaf adult; Mrs. Mary Jane Rhodes, columnist for THE DEAF AMERICAN and hearing parent of a deaf student at Indiana School for the Deaf; Mrs. Samuel Dorsey of Springfield, Mo., hearing parent of a deaf student at Gallaudet College; Joseph P. Youngs, superintendent of Governor Baxter State School for the Deaf, Maine, hearing son of deaf parents; Sam Lane, Austin, Texas, deaf par-

ent of deaf children in a school for the deaf. Mrs. Forsythe emphasized the challenge facing the youth of today, the challenge of change and the need to avail themselves of the opportunity for better education in order to meet the demands of these changes. She believes that meetings such as this one in Austin will be of great benefit and "assist you not so much in finding all the answers but perhaps helping you to formulate the questions."

Mrs. Rhodes believed that no child, hearing or deaf, "can develop fully without these three important personality traits: self-confidence, self-discipline and self-motivation." She spoke of her and her husband's struggle to instill these traits into their son, of the great self-control required not to overprotect him and to resist the well-meant efforts of family and friends to "wrap him in cotton wool." Parents' confidence in, love for and pride of their deaf children are just as great as those for their children of normal hearing.

Mrs. Dorsey quoted "thoughts of deaf people." She expressed, as she has come to know them, the yearnings of deaf people for easier communication with their families, their hunger for learning, their ability to handle more satisfying work which is frustrated by the language barrier, and many other things. Mrs. Dorsey closed with a wish for enlightenment of parents and educators of the deaf which would open doors to the universal use of all means of communication with the deaf for "each method can help the other method!"

Sam Lane talked about the differences in his two deaf children. One is a "natural" with great inborn ability in lip-reading and speech. The other child is more at home with manual communication. Mr. Lane said, in essence, that the method of communication is not so important as the fact that the children do learn to communicate easily and fluently

with anyone and everyone.

Joe Youngs spoke of the desire of parents to do what is best for the deaf child. "I am in awe of the great love that will allow parents to turn their child over to strangers for much of the year. The sacrifice they make in parting with the presence of their beloved child in the home so that the child may become educated is tremendous. No matter how often I see it, it never fails to overwhelm me. Of such great love—I am in awe."

Friday evening, John Kubis of NTID put on his Magic Mathematics contest with student volunteers from various schools. The first round was timed at 15 seconds, the second at ten and the third at seven seconds. Mathematical brainteasers were flashed on the screen and one student at a time attempted to answer the question within the time limit. We would quote some of the questions here but are afraid Mr. Kubis might want to use them elsewhere and it would not be quite fair to give new contestants a chance to work out the answers beforehand—now that we have had plenty of time to work them out ourselves. Audience participation was enthusiastic and certain parties almost came to blows, figuratively speaking, when their answers did not jibe and threats to lynch Mr. Kubis when his answers (correct) did not agree with those of spectators were rampant. Cooler heads prevailed and the onstage contestants dwindled to two. Winners' names are announced elsewhere in this article.

Immediately following the math demonstration came the talent show. What a display of engaging personality! What charm! What poise and skill! We are thankful we did not have to make the difficult choices that faced the judges, having to choose the best three of each classification. Contestants in the poetry reciting and song rendition section were led off by Pamela Beech of Anaheim,

Calif. Her selections, "It's A Small World" and "When You Wish Upon A Star" were nostalgia-inducing to one who used to sing the latter in the shower at Gallaudet. Virginia Weiner of Berkeley recited that old favorite, "New Friends and Old Friends," very appropriate to the occasion. Elaine Castleberry came on with "When I Am Sixty-Four" and was so engaging we can hardly wait for that day to arrive. Laurene Simms of Indiana did a sparkling mod presentation of her own composition, "Forever and Yet—." Carla Farnum of Maine was the cutest hobo we have ever seen singing and dancing "Song of the Hobo." Diana Fahy of New Jersey will have plenty of students if she ever decides to teach the hula she did while singing "I Want to Learn to Speak Hawaiian." Jane Weikart of White Plains painted a lovely pastoral scene with "Four Ducks in a Pond." Debra Anderson, Rhode Island, sang of the trouble that can be caused by a sneeze in "On Top of Spaghetti." All the stars in the flag shone brighter as Virginia Pusser of South Carolina signed "The U. S. of America Forever." Yolanda Peralta of Texas was a lovely and magnificent vixen in her presentation of "Habanera" from the opera, *Carmen*, by Bizet.

The second section of the talent show was storytelling. A charming Gallaudet College lass, Billie Jordan, told the story of "The Bell" which rings forever with the sweet, plaintive call of "I want my shoe." Ronnie Fields of Idaho told a Polish folk tale, "Joseph and Koza." From New York City came the tale of "The Mushrooms," told by Ronald Stern so that the audience was first horrified and then highly amused.

Variety acts finished off the talent show. They would have to be seen to be appreciated so we confine ourselves to a simple list of the participants and the classification of the act each one did. To say that the audience was impressed would be to put it very mildly. Teresa George, Alabama, creative dancing; Scott Duge, Arizona, freelance acting; Judy Fowler, Arkansas, dancing; Hedy Udovich, Riverside, cheerleading; Sam Jackson, Colorado, skit; Donna Fay Oglesly, Georgia, modern dancing; Teddy Chang, Kendall, oil painting; Debra Wood, Louisiana, Charleston; David Vernon, Mississippi, freelance acting; Joanne Black and Joanne Egnatovitch, Pennsylvania, skit; Penny Cecil, Virginia, pantomime; and Kenneth Marshall, West Virginia, monologue.

#### Saturday, April 26

On Saturday morning, all the workshops met and prepared summaries which were presented at 10:30, after a surprise guest speaker, Senator Ralph Yarborough, wished the group every success with the meeting. He pledged his continued support of various projects formed to aid the deaf in securing a better education and increasing vocational skills to meet the demands of the technical era. An interesting sidelight in his talk was the fact that the famed General Custer



Senator Ralph Yarborough

learned the language of signs at TSD and that those signs helped the general in his dealings with the Indians after he left Texas.

Saturday afternoon Linda Sanders, student at NTID, introduced Larry Stewart, coordinator of counseling service at NTID, who talked on "The Technical School Contribution to Total Growth." Mr. Stewart pointed out that people who are happy in their work are good leaders and NTID is the place for students who are interested in science and technology. More technical fields are open to the deaf now than ever before and more are opening up all the time. Industries are discovering that "the deaf can do almost anything they want to do."

Following a tour of the city, the entire group met once again for the plenary session, with Mr. Turk answering questions posed by Diana Fahy. Linda Hatrak, JNAD camp secretary, told of the plans and hopes for the camp. Jack Lamberton, president of the Student Body Government, Gallaudet College, and Steve Schultz, president of the Student Council of NTID, told of the organization and operation of their groups.

After gathering in the Normandy-Savoy Room of the Terrace Motel that evening, a sumptuous banquet was enjoyed by over 200 people. Ralph H. White, a member of the Executive Board of the NAD, served as toastmaster. Brenda Underwood, Miss National Jr. NAD, launched the program with the poem, "They Say I am Deaf." John Henry Faulk, national television personality, best-selling author, American humorist and folklorist, told of his long association with the deaf community and in his own inimitable fashion recounted the story of David and Goliath as he heard it from an illiterate but wise old Negro preacher years ago. Then a surprise! Heloise Cruse, author of the widely syndicated newspaper column "Hints from Heloise," appeared. Though suffering from a very recent visit to the

dentist that she claimed left her nearly toothless, she could not resist the "opportunity to be with you for even a short time, to wish you success, happiness and good luck with all your undertakings." The shocking pink hat she wore was to cover up her lack of time to visit a hairdresser and became the hit of the evening.

Presentation of awards was handled by Bert Poss, ably assisted by the delegates he called upon to make the presentations. John Kubis handed math textbooks to Mark Myers of South Carolina and Daisy Slagle of Riverside, with suitable trophies to be forwarded to them later. The Kappa Gamma Fraternity Award went to Superintendent Douglas of the Texas School as a tribute to his school's outstanding contributions toward total development of America's deaf youth. Also presented to Mr. Douglas was a \$200 check from the Jr. NAD to the TSD chapter for purchasing books on group dynamics and parliamentary procedure. The Alpha Sigma Pi Plaque was presented by Taras B. Denis, a charter member of that fraternity, to Ronald Stern of New York City, in recognition for his all-around leadership during the workshop program. Youth Leadership Awards, donated by the grateful TSD students presently enrolled at Gallaudet College, went to five TSD students, Mary Arrington, Yolanda Peralta, Keith Sibley, Billy Hill and Diane Beckman, in appreciation for their tireless leadership in bringing the workshop program to a successful conclusion. The Les Sourdes Study Club of Austin gave handsome plaque to Frances White and Gwendel Butler in appreciation of their unstinting devotion to making the Citizenship Development Workshop an outstanding success. Frank Turk became an honorary citizen of Texas and he has the certificate to prove it. He was also the happy recipient of an engraved tie clasp given by students of the Mississippi chapter.

Linda Cox of Nebraska was named Miss Congeniality and Steve Schultz of NTID, Mr. Congeniality. These two young people are all that the title implies—friendly, energetic, pleasant, intelligent—besides being good to look at!

In the poetry and song division of the talent contest, first place went to Yolanda Peralta of Texas; second place, Pamela Beech of Anaheim, Calif.; third place, Laurene Simms of Indiana. For storytelling, first place winner was Billie Jordan of Gallaudet; second, Ronald Stern of New York; third, Ronnie Fields of Idaho. Winners of the variety awards were, first, Teddy Chang of Kendall; second, Debra Wood of Louisiana; third, Judy Fowler of Arkansas.

The evening ended with a bon voyage party in which Heloise, among many adults, participated actively. Congratulations, autographs and addresses were exchanged with many hopes "to see you at the next JNAD conference."



# Anaheim Union High School District's Innovative Program For Hearing Impaired Students

## Historical Background

The Anaheim Union High School District became involved in the State of California mandated program for hearing impaired students at the beginning of the 1961-62 school year. The first class, covering students in the seventh and eighth grades, was set up at Brookhurst Junior High School in the City of Anaheim, which incidentally is the home of the world famous Disneyland. The late Mrs. Dorothy Shifflett, mother of two deaf children, was the first teacher of the deaf and hard of hearing. Many of Mrs. Shifflett's ideas and philosophies regarding the education of the deaf live on. She was responsible for charting the course and for many of the innovative features of the Anaheim Union High School Hearing Impaired Program.

To accommodate graduating ninth graders from Brookhurst, a class was established at the Savanna High School campus in Anaheim at the start of the 1965-66 school year. Herbert W. Larson was hired as the teacher of the deaf.

The hiring of Mr. Larson signalled a breakthrough in the education of the deaf; he was the first deaf teacher of the hearing impaired employed by a regular public school system. At the present time Mr. Larson is department head of the high school level of the program and district chairman of the AUHSD Hearing Impaired Program.

In the fall of 1966 another deaf teacher, David Anthony, was hired—this time for Brookhurst. Mr. Anthony has since become department head of the junior high level.

In 1967, the high school level of the program moved to the campus of Los Alamitos High School—first temporarily located at the new Pine Junior High School. This year the classes for the

hearing impaired are held in beautiful new, carpeted, air conditioned classrooms at the Los Alamitos High School in the city of Los Alamitos.

The unique Hearing Impaired Program of the AUHSD has grown from eight students and one teacher in 1962, to six teachers, one full-time speech therapist, three full-time interpreters, one full-time teacher's aide and 50 students—32 at the junior high and 17 at the senior high—in 1969. Of the six trained teachers of the deaf, three are themselves deaf.

In September 1967, a speech therapist was hired. This ancillary service is another innovation in that the district is the only one, as far as is known, that assigns a peripatetic speech therapist specifically to the program.

A full-time qualified interpreter of the deaf was added to the program at Los Alamitos as a teacher's aide in the winter of 1967. Anaheim thus became the first public high school system in the nation and the world to have an aide accompany the hearing impaired students to the regular integrated classes to interpret lectures and seminars.

It was not until February 1969 that the District opened the classified position of interpreters for the hearing impaired. Three full-time interpreters were hired—the aide at Los Alamitos became the nation's first interpreter, and two more were employed at Brookhurst. All interpreters go to the regular integrated classes—both academic and vocational—where hearing impaired students are enrolled; to assembly meetings; small group discussions; seminars and counseling sessions. All three interpreters are members of the Registry of Interpreters of the Deaf and are a valuable asset to the program.

## Eligibility Screening:

### Admission and Placement Procedures

All deaf and hard of hearing children in Orange County from the ages of 12 to 20 are eligible to apply for admission to the Hearing Impaired Program of the Anaheim Union High School District. Criteria for enrollment in the program is that defined by the education code of the State of California. All inquiries concerning the Hearing Impaired Program are directed to the coordinator of special services.

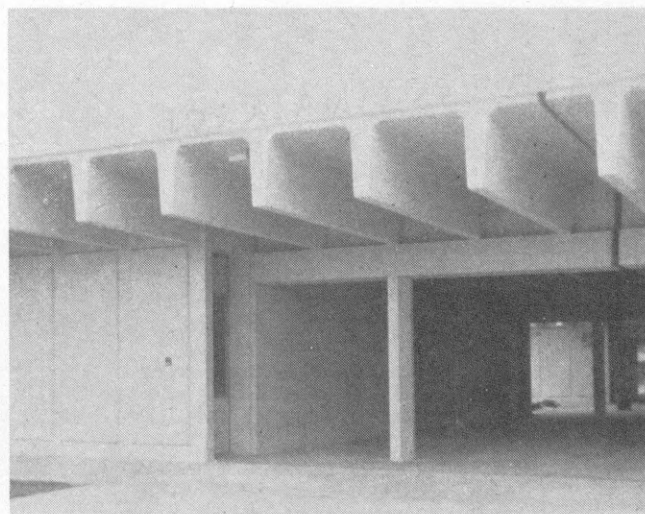
After the initial interview with the Coordinator of Special Services, the student candidate is screened at the school concerned by a panel of the principal or one of the vice principals or both; the school nurse; the head or grade counselor; the coordinator of special services; a special services psychologist or psychometrist responsible to the program; the program speech therapist; the department head of the program or one of the program teachers; the county consultant for special education. The candidate's parent(s) or guardian(s) should also be present. After the candidate's cumulative folder is evaluated the candidate may be admitted for trial placement for a minimum of six weeks to a maximum of one semester.

A followup screening takes into account the student's academic and behavioral development in the school environment over the trial period and determines final placement.

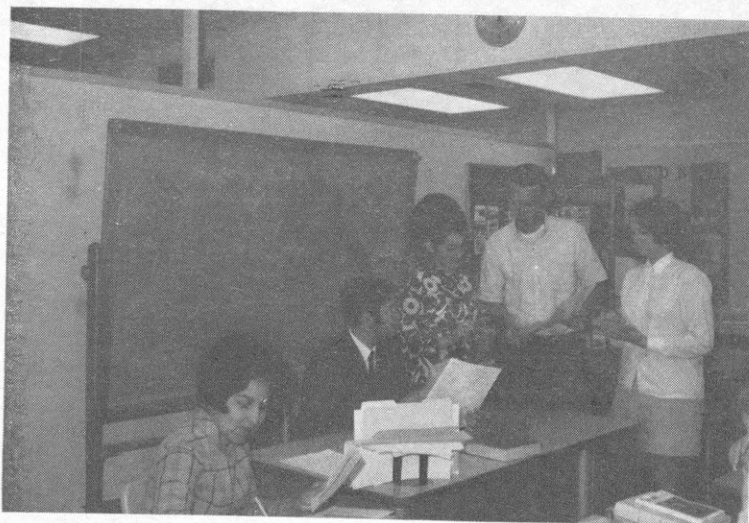
## Philosophy

In 1967, the teachers in the Hearing Impaired Program in the District got together and outlined their philosophy of education for distribution to individuals interested in the program.

According to a packet which is handed out to parents, teachers and visitors to



LOS ALAMITOS SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL—Left: front view. Right: front entrance. The new high school has 2,000 students.



Left: An integrated class in Typing II at Los Alamitos. The interpreter is usually found up front with the regular teacher whenever hearing impaired students are in the classroom. All students in both junior and senior high schools spend some time in the regular classrooms. Right: Some Los Alamitos High School Hearing Impaired students making out their class schedules for the day. Herbert Larson, department chairman, gives some advice while Mrs. Sally Cox, the Hearing Impaired Program aide, checks the schedules.

the program, the philosophy is as follows:

"As teachers, we firmly believe:

1. That the hearing impaired child is not a dumb child; that is, he is neither necessarily mute nor stupid. We reject the prevailing implication that it is a realistic fact of life that deaf students be relegated to second-class citizenship; that they be counseled to seek employment in semi- and non-skilled occupations; and that business and professional occupations are inconceivable for most of them.

2. That every deaf child must be educated by any and all means according to his age, aptitude and ability. It is **not** the child who must adjust to a specific educational teaching concept regardless of the suitability of that concept for a particular deaf child.

3. That to "start where the child is" is a basic educational philosophy. Most deaf children need "sign language" to develop "oral language" potential to a point where lipreading will be optimum. Many normal and gifted deaf youngsters will always be retarded academically unless we can do something radical about this.

4. That manual communication, being the proven and preferred means of communication by the majority of the deaf themselves, is an effective supplemental teaching tool. (See Bibliography.)

5. That it is the teacher who must constantly readjust and reevaluate means of teaching to suit each hearing impaired youngster both emotionally and academically.

6. That many, if not most, deaf and hard of hearing persons are capable of entering, holding their own, and even upgrading themselves in skilled and business and professional employment where the ability to read and write is paramount.

\*In addition, the Anaheim Union High School District and the Office of Special Services believe that the employment of the deaf teacher is of utmost importance in the teaching of deaf youngsters for the following reasons:

a. It gives the hearing impaired youngster an incentive to achieve when he sees that an adult with a similar physical disability has succeeded in his choice of occupation.

b. The deaf teacher will not allow the deaf student to use his physical disability as a defense mechanism for lack of achievement.

c. Our deaf teachers are considered master teachers by their respective principals and have advanced degrees in their area of specialization.

d. Good teaching is not measured by the teacher's decibel rating but by his ability to reach the child.

\*Overall, the true goal of the Hearing Impaired Program is not just to work for the hearing impaired but to work with them."

#### Rationale

The means of communication used in teaching the students enrolled in the Hearing Impaired Program in the Visual-Oral Language System for English approach. This approach shall be defined as one whereby oral-aural communication is not only encouraged and mandatory, but is also supplemented and reinforced (rather than supplanted or undermined) by manual communication. Manual communication, of course, involves the use of signing and fingerspelling.

The use of this approach has met with some resistance because certain educators of the deaf believe that they know what is best for the deaf students without even listening to, or inquiring into the needs of, these deaf students. These same educators have led the hearing parents of deaf children into believing that their children will be "deaf-mutes" or will lose their incentive to speak if their children become contaminated by signing and fingerspelling. This is a fallacy.

In other words, the great barrier to the experimental Visual-Oral Language System for English approach has been and is the fear induced by a few edu-

cators of the deaf which has resulted in hearing parents of deaf children becoming emotionally resistant to any new innovation other than the "pure oral" method in the teaching of their children—even though their child might be retarded in academic achievement from four to seven years as a result of this "pure oral" training. The limitations of such a method is very aptly stated by Eric Greenaway, a renowned British educator of the deaf:

"For almost a century we have witnessed the great oral experiment.

In theory it is ideal and there are essential virtues in its principles. In many respects it has been a courageous attempt to bring the deaf into the world of the hearing by a stimulation of the normal means of communication. But an honest appraisal of the results show plainly that it has not met with the overall success that teachers hope for or that the deaf themselves desire and demand of it. It cannot be denied that there has been some outstanding success with an exclusive oral system, but for the majority it fails because it is unable to provide the fullest and most congenial means of communication."

Deaf parents of deaf children are aware of this fact; most insist on using signing and fingerspelling along with speech and lipreading. As a result, their children seem to be much happier and better adjusted socially, emotionally and educationally, while a deaf child with two hearing parents usually experiences some degree of either rejection or over-protection from the time his deafness is discovered. This is not a criticism of hearing parents but a general statement of the effects of lack of communication.

Criticisms of the language of signs have largely been that it is ungrammatical and elliptical. Yet it must be noted that although the transmission of normal speech is grammatical and unelliptical, its reception is often garbled—ungrammatical and elliptical because of the inadequacy



of the eye and the ear and because of the lack of a good foundation in English.

The AUHSD Hearing Impaired Program teachers take their cue from deaf parents of deaf children—and from deaf children themselves. Deaf children **will** sign. Suppression of the language of signs results not in less signing but in more, that is to say, different, signing. (Take into consideration also the psychological and emotional effects of denying communication—which is what suppression of signing amounts to.) The moral is clear. If the child is going to sign, he might as well be taught to sign properly.

What "properly" is, is of course something else. The teachers in the program are trying to reconcile signs to English, to make signs a medium of English. They try not to use the "sign language" (which is a language in itself); they sign English as they speak. This is a new and experimental approach which they call the "Visual-Oral Language System for English" approach.

The purpose of the program is to develop language and communication skills and academic achievement skills to the point whereby the deaf and hard of hearing student may be able to achieve to the maximum of his potential in "the hearing world."

#### Diploma and Graduation Requirements

Deaf and hard of hearing students enrolled in the Hearing Impaired Program must meet substantially the same requirements demanded of normal (i.e., hearing) students at both the junior high and senior high levels.

Consideration and allowances are made for speech and language handicaps which are the concomitants of hearing impairment and the *raison d'être* of hearing impaired programs everywhere. Students, therefore, are grouped into classes according to aptitude, ability and achievement rather than by formal grade levels.

Speech and language handicaps and/or deficiencies may justify keeping a hearing impaired student in the junior high school beyond the normal three years. Students reaching the age of 17 by Sep-

### Staff of Hearing Impaired Program of Anaheim Union High School District

Herbert W. Larson, district chairman of the Anaheim Union High School District and department chairman of the Los Alamitos Senior High School.  
Mrs. Linda Stephens, teacher, Los Alamitos.  
Mrs. Grace Smith, interpreter, Los Alamitos.  
Mrs. Sally Cox, teacher's aide, Los Alamitos.  
David Anthony, department chairman, Brookhurst Junior High School.  
Mrs. Bernice Bode, Miss Geri Gustason, Jack Randel, teachers, Brookhurst.  
Mrs. Donna Pfetzing and Mrs. Esther Zawolkow, interpreters, Brookhurst.  
Miss Joan Haworth, speech therapist, Hearing Impaired Program, Anaheim Union High School District.  
Clyde Nickle, special services coordinator, Anaheim Union High School District.

tember 1, however, will be transferred, regardless of academic achievement, to the senior high on the basis of social promotion.

At the high school level, it may be possible to keep a student until the age of 21; however, the administration and teachers of the hearing impaired must approve of any student's or parent's request that the student remain more than three years in the high school program.

#### Curriculum Content

The **Key to Learning**, a guide published each year to provide information to students, teachers and parents, outlines courses required for graduation and their content as well as the content of elective courses. The teachers of the hearing impaired are concerned mainly with the required courses and place great emphasis on **ENGLISH** — reading and writing;

speechreading, speech and auditory training.

Accordingly, the **required** English, science, social studies, and mathematics courses are usually taught by Program teachers.

Speech (which includes speechreading, speech and auditory training) is an additional subject **required** by the Program.

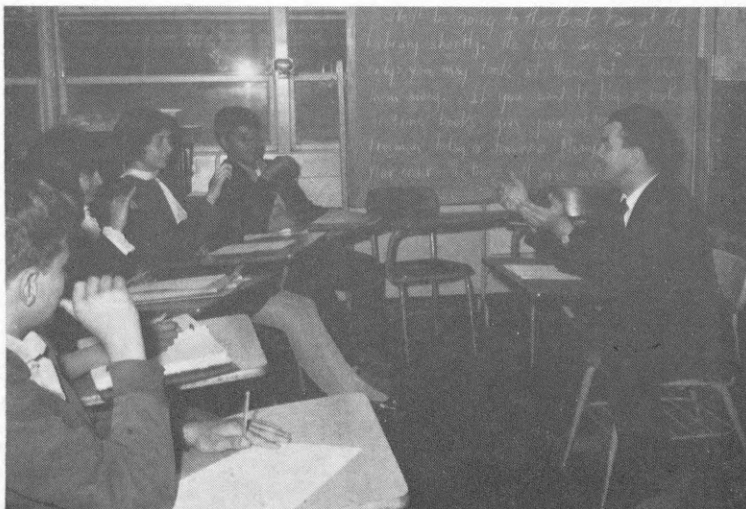
Reading is another Program highly recommended for all hearing impaired students throughout the junior and senior high school years.

English is also Program-required in all the junior and senior high school grades.

**Manual Communication**, taught by Program teachers is offered as an elective course to regular (i.e., hearing) students at both schools. Deaf and hard of hearing students, provided they meet other requirements, **may** elect this course. More than 400 hearing students and some teachers and counselors have learned some manual communication to date. When one visits either campus he is bound to see hearing students using manual communication with each other, making it difficult to tell the deaf from the hearing.

Elective courses chosen by hearing impaired students must have the approval of the department chairmen. Now with the aid of interpreters there are hearing impaired students enrolled in practically every elective course on both campuses. On days when the interpreter is unable to come, there is nearly always a student in the class adept at manual communication who helps the hearing impaired student understand what is happening in the classroom.

Some of the elective classes in which deaf students are enrolled in the junior high and/or senior high school are: driver training, family life, science, Spanish, home economics, geometry, architecture, drafting, automotive, woodworking, metal, girl's glee, art, beginning band, accounting machines, typing, general business, drama and design.



Left: Miss Joan Haworth, full-time Hearing Impaired Program speech therapist, showing two Los Alamitos students how to pronounce a word correctly. Right: David Anthony, deaf teacher at Brookhurst Junior High, teaching a class of hearing impaired students in spelling.



Left: Mrs. Linda Stephens, Hearing Impaired Program teacher, making use of the California sunshine by teaching her class outside one of the special education classrooms at Los Alamitos. Right: Los Alamitos High students in Foods Class. Mrs. Grace Smith, full-time interpreter for the deaf at the school, interprets for Foods teacher, Mrs. Ruppelt.

### The Program—Teaching the Hearing Impaired

One aim of the Hearing Impaired Program is to prepare the deaf or hard of hearing student for an as-normal-as-possible role in the so-called hearing world. Attempts are made by scheduling the hearing impaired student into as many "regular" classes as possible and as his achievements and abilities indicate.

While some hearing impaired students are scheduled into regular and elective courses on the basis of individual aptitude, ability and needs, each hearing impaired student receives, because of state law, instruction from a "special" teacher for at least 180 minutes (or four periods) each day.

When circumstances so warrant, a Program teacher may team-teach with a regular teacher in a regular class. This has been done in classes such as driver education, family life, science, drama and band. This has been a very successful approach.

Another innovation at both schools is Daily - Demand Flexible Scheduling. Brookhurst uses this type of scheduling with the seventh graders while Los Alamitos claims to be one of the few, if not the only program in the world, to use flexible scheduling on a daily basis throughout the high school years. In short, each day the students are given master sheets listing the classes offered for the day and the time of day each class is held. The students must fill out their schedule cards according to the daily master sheet and present them to their homeroom teachers for approval. Every day the students attend different classes at different times. Flexible scheduling (1) enables the students to receive more individual help; (2) provides time for the class to do things such as watch a two-hour captioned film; (3) makes it possible for interpreters to be available at large group lectures once a day rather than having to appear to interpret for the same lecture class after class; (4) enables the students to do more resource and laboratory work.

Both Brookhurst and Los Alamitos have hearing impaired students on the football, basketball, track, baseball and wrestling teams. There are also hearing impaired girls on the GAA teams. Profoundly deaf students have been awarded trophies by community clubs for their excellent performances in sports.

Los Alamitos High School students are enthusiastic and interested members of the Junior National Association for the Deaf. Recently two girls from the school went to the JRNAD-sponsored workshop at the Texas School for the Deaf in Austin.

Several Brookhurst students are in beginning and intermediate band classes learning to follow the beat and play musical instruments with the intention of marching in the school band before long. Another unique feature of the program is that several hearing students are enrolled in the Hearing Impaired Program drama class at Brookhurst.

Daily student transportation by school bus is provided by the district. Many students have their own cars and attend the social functions on campus after school hours.

Parents, counselors, teachers and department chairmen meet and discuss problems regarding hearing impaired children whenever the situation demands. There is close contact with parents of the hearing impaired students.

There is a Hearing Impaired Program Parents Organization that also includes teachers and interested friends, which meets once a month to discuss problems, exchange ideas and hear noted educators speak on the education of the deaf.

### Summer School

Each year the Hearing Impaired Program conducts a six-week summer school. For the past four years the junior high and the high school have combined forces for the summer school.

The policy has been to encourage graduating sixth graders to enroll in the summer school prior to entering the junior high school. This experience enables the youngsters to know their future

schoolmates and to become acquainted with the Program; this also enables the teachers to know the strengths and weaknesses of the incoming students and to plan the fall semester accordingly.

For students already enrolled in the Hearing Impaired Program, attendance at summer school is almost mandatory. There are several reasons for this. Foremost, the hearing impaired student is usually two to four or even more years behind his hearing counterpart academically; every effort must be made to try to "catch up." For most students, summer school will be supplementary to the regular course work; for others, summer school will be necessary to make up credits to meet graduation requirements.

The 1968 summer school was an enriching experience and received much favorable publicity via the news media. It was a program designed to introduce the hearing impaired students to the vocabulary and language used in everyday situations. The students were taken on study trips to a hospital, to a restaurant, to a shopping center and to a grocery store, to name a few. The students were taught to do things such as ordering food from a menu; requesting information from a travel agency; telling a doctor of an ailment one has; learning how to fill out an income tax statement; comparing prices at the supermarket. In short, the students were provided learning experiences which they would not have been able to get during the regular school year. The Lions Club of East Anaheim helped finance some of the study trips.

### Adult Education

The office of Special Services and the Anaheim Adult Evening School join forces each semester to provide adult education classes designed to help parents and teachers (as well as other interested individuals) of hearing impaired youngsters and to help the adult deaf in the community. At the present time there are two large Deaf Communication classes, one for beginners and the other





for advanced students, held two evenings a week.

#### On Employment

As the hearing impaired youngsters reach senior high school age they become concerned about preparing for the world of work. Many of the hearing impaired students in the program have part-time jobs off campus. Teachers are able to help with whatever vocabulary and language problems they may face at work, thus making it possible for them to be better prepared for employment after graduation.

Students also gain from work-experience programs both on and off campus. Several hearing impaired students are in library practice and office experience classes. One girl goes to a local hospital two hours daily to receive instruction to be a nurse's aide.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Division of the California Department of Rehabilitation is located across the street from Brookhurst Junior High. The rehabilitation counselor to the deaf and the district chairman of the Hearing Impaired Program will from time to time help seniors who may need this service after graduation.

The Anaheim Union High School District is indeed a dream come true!



## Stalling Along...

By STAHL BUTLER, Executive Director

Michigan Association for Better Hearing and Speech

724 Abbott Road, East Lansing, Michigan 48823

I was very proud when I attended a meeting for postmasters at Michigan State University. I was proud of the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and the Michigan Association of the Deaf that sponsored the program to encourage postmasters to employ deaf people. Tears came to my eyes at the stories of the good work done by deaf people. I was proud to be associated closely with deaf people. Also, I think that I was proud of the twentieth century, and particularly of the late 1960's, when our society got around to giving deaf people employment in our post offices.

One authority pointed out the fact that post office work is 99.44 percent visual.

Apparently one of the key persons in the successful employment of deaf people in the Detroit post office was Edna Brown. It seems she worked there and when she heard that deaf people were to be trained, she volunteered her services. She said that she had learned the language of signs as a child and that she would brush up on her childhood skills. I was proud of her, too.

Dennis Brown, a psychiatric social worker employed at the Michigan School for the Deaf, spoke of how adept the deaf are in interpreting "body English."

I was very glad to see a note in the NAD Newsletter that volunteer librarians are going to prepare title and author indexes for both current and back issues of THE DEAF AMERICAN, including the **Silent Worker** volumes. The NAD has made a definite contribution to our program, because I hope that we can do the

same for **Michigan Hearing**. We have learned that libraries are not interested in volumes of our magazines because references to these volumes are not found in library indexes.

I was delighted to note the announcement of "Pledge Night" by the Illinois Association of the Deaf. This was a program of plays, songs and speeches to secure "signed pledges of deaf people to bequeath their temporal bones after death for research." The Midwestern Temporal Bone Banks Center was a co-sponsor of the program.

I have been opposed to a special income tax deduction for the deaf for the reason that deaf people have expressed. Now Senator Javits proposes such a tax exemption for all handicapped and for reasons that make sense. The senator states that the tax deduction will "help cushion the blow of such not fully deductible expenses as special orthopedic and prosthetic devices, extra travel costs, expensive additions for home and office and higher insurance premiums." Deaf people could justify the above on one item alone—extra travel costs because of inability to telephone. My first impression is to favor this legislation.

This old teacher of language, a disciple of Edith Fitzgerald, deplores some of the unnatural language printed in school papers. Language is enough of a problem for deaf children without their learning curious and unnatural ways of expression. I am beginning to make a collection of such examples which I will include in this column, not mentioning teachers and schools, of course.



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# Dr. Merrill Stresses 'Gallaudet Mission' Continuity

"The Gallaudet Mission in Modern Times" was the theme of a speech given by Dr. Edward Clifton Merrill, Jr., on April 12 at the Third Annual Charter Day Banquet of the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia chapters of the Gallaudet College Alumni Association.

The event was held at the Ingleside Restaurant, Staunton, Virginia.

Other highlights of the evening were the presentation to Gallaudet College President Leonard M. Elstad of a framed photographic copy of the portrait of himself presented to Gallaudet College the night before at a testimonial dinner in Dr. Elstad's honor, and a program of songs and skits by the members of the sponsoring chapter—the Robert E. Lee Chapter of Virginia.

Winfield McChord, Jr., principal of the Virginia School for the Deaf, was master of ceremonies. Welcoming remarks were made by Joe R. Shinpaugh, superintendent of the school.

Dr. Merrill, who was introduced by Dr. Elstad, will become the fourth president of Gallaudet College on July 1.

Dr. Merrill began his remarks by saying that the Gallaudet Mission is as important today as when Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet and Edward Miner Gallaudet were living.

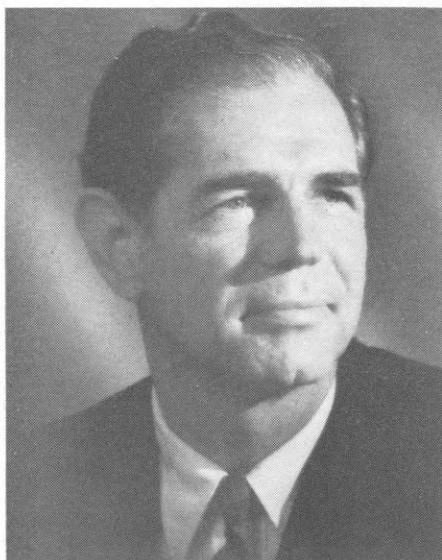
He explained the Gallaudet Mission as "the deliberate desire of a person to work tirelessly for the right and opportunity of an individual to contribute his fair share to the improvement and enrichment of society, regardless of his own individuality or his own disability."

Dr. Merrill said that the Gallaudet Mission goes beyond the right of all persons to have an education, or to have a job or to receive equal treatment under the law. He stated that the Gallaudet Mission "... says that all people, including those who may have a physical disability, have the right to make a substantial contribution to their society and obtain therefrom the sense of fulfillment that only such service can bring to life."

Dr. Merrill listed five ways in which the alumni of Gallaudet College could become active participants in the Gallaudet Mission in modern times. These ways were to:

1. **Stamp out myths:** Myths exist, he said, in the form of unquestioned assumptions about what people can do who have some physical disability. "The real tragedy about false assumptions concerning a physical difference lies in the fact that it focuses on the disability rather than upon the ability a person may have," he said. To combat this, he urged a seeking out and questioning of many myths about persons who are physically different.

2. **Empty the pockets:** "There are



Dr. Edward C. Merrill, president-elect of Gallaudet College, who will assume his new position July 1, 1969.

pockets of people who are neglected and lonely," Dr. Merrill said. He stated that there has been exclusion, indifference and abuse of people who are different because of physical, emotional, or mental handicaps; and, among them people who are deaf who also have other kinds of problems. We "... can look for, find and help forgotten people," he said.

3. **Look out, not in:** "I should hope that you will pursue the Gallaudet Mission as an active member in various groups and organizations," Dr. Merrill said. He cited being an integral part of the various groups and organizations in our society as an important role of the individual, because "... there is strength in numbers ..."

4. **Stand for, not against:** Here Dr. Merrill urged those in the audience to stand for important privileges, ideas and programs in which they believe and to let their stand be known. He said education is of little value to self or society unless it is used as a basis for making decisions and influencing the government at all levels.

5. **Be Exhibit A:** Dr. Merrill said that Exhibit A represents a primary example. When a person graduates from Gallaudet College, he becomes Exhibit A, he said. "The kind of person you are, how well you work, the extent to which you contribute to your society and your attitude toward your fellow man demonstrate to the entire world the characteristics of an educated deaf person," Dr. Merrill affirmed.

"The Gallaudet Mission, therefore, requires that you become an ambassador to the hearing world," he concluded, and "... I join you in this important mission ... I trust that together we can make it possible for more and more people, deaf and hearing, to receive the important satisfaction of making a contribution to their society."

Dr. Merrill was formerly dean of the College of Education at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville. He has served as a special assistant to President Elstad at Gallaudet since January 1969.

Since he came to the Gallaudet campus, he has been learning the language of signs and fingerspelling. He has visited many schools for the deaf across the nation; served as a member of the Committee on the Role and Function of Gallaudet College (formed at his proposal); and familiarized himself with all aspects of the welfare and education of the deaf.

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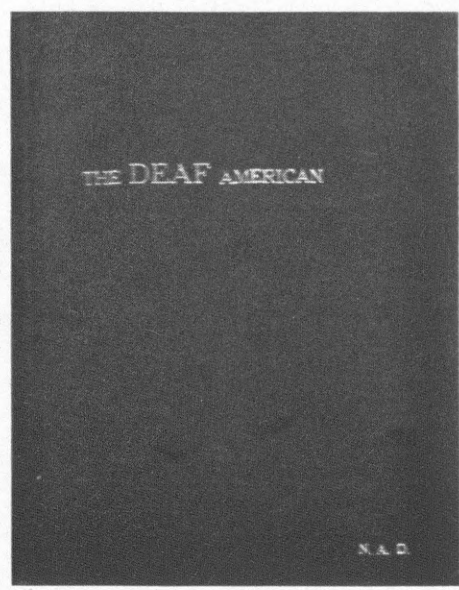
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# At Gallaudet College

Office of Public Relations, 7th St. and Florida Ave., N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002

\* Gallaudet College held its 105th Commencement on Monday, May 19. The college conferred degrees on candidates who came from 35 states, the District of Columbia and seven foreign countries (Biafra and Nigeria, Africa, England, Canada, Germany, The Philippines and Yugoslavia). Judge Linton M. Collins of the U.S. Court of Claims in Washington, D.C., and a Gallaudet Board member since 1944, was commencement speaker. He spoke on "Following the Blueprints of American Freedom." The Rev. Steve L. Mathis III, pastor of The Church of Our Savior in Baltimore, Md., and a 1951 graduate of Gallaudet, delivered the baccalaureate sermon on Sunday, May 18. Rev. Mathis talked on "The Best Things in the Worst Times."

\* Two deaf persons were among the five receiving honorary degrees at the 105th Commencement. They are Samuel A. Block, who received an Honorary Doctor of Laws degree; and Dragoljub Vukotic, who received an Honorary Doctor of Letters degree. Mr. Block is assistant director of research and chief statistician of the U.S. Railroad Retirement Board, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Vukotic is director of the Center for Rehabilitation of the Deaf in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Mr. Vukotic has been president of the World Federation of the Deaf, Rome, Italy, since 1955 and president of the Yugoslavia Federation of the Deaf since 1947.

Dr. Edna Simon Levine, director of the Center for Research and Advanced Training in Deafness Rehabilitation at New York University, received an Honorary Doctor of Letters degree; Ben Earl Hoffmeyer, superintendent of the North Carolina School for the Deaf, Morganton, an Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters; and Joseph Hunt, commissioner of the Rehabilitation Services Administration, Social and Rehabilitation Service, HEW, an Honorary Doctor of Laws.

All five have made distinguished contributions to the field of deafness and rehabilitation of the deaf.

\* Gallaudet College dedicated two of its new buildings—the Mary L. Thorn-

berry Hearing and Speech Center and the Washburn Arts Center—on Sunday afternoon, May 18. The Hearing and Speech Center is named in honor of the late Mary L. Thornberry, a deaf teacher of the deaf and mother of Federal Judge Homer Thornberry of Austin, Texas. Judge Thornberry is a former member of the Gallaudet Board of Directors. The Washburn Arts Center is named in honor of the late Cadwallader Washburn, an 1890 graduate of Gallaudet and a world-famous dry-point etcher and artist.

\* Five Gallaudet seniors, including first cousins Donna Drake and Bette Hicks, both of Little Rock, Ark., will represent the college and their class in the 1969 edition of **Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities**. The other three are Mary Margaret McCray of Middlebrook, Va.; Mrs. Jeanette Pleskatchek Scheppach of Milwaukee, Wisc., and Hartmut Teuber, of Post Guttenberg, Germany.

\* The Kappa Gamma Fraternity of Gallaudet presented a framed enlarged portrait-type photograph of the late Percival Hall, Jr., to the college in April. Mr. Hall, son of Dr. Percival Hall, Sr., second president of the college, was a member of the faculty for 35 years. His father and he were both honorary members of the Kappa Gamma Fraternity.

\* At the 1969 Awards Day program of the college, six people, one posthumously, received the highest honors that students at Gallaudet bestow. Those honored were movie and television star Nanette Fabray of Pacific Palisades, Calif., named Phi Kappa Zeta Sorority's "Woman of the Year;" educator James Nestor Orman of Jacksonville, Ill., named Kappa Gamma Fraternity's "Alumnus of the Year"; and school teacher and coach Ruth Seeger of Austin, Texas, Women's Recreation Association's "Woman of the Year."

Also honored were Gallaudet College Professor Christopher Browne Garnett, Jr., to whom the senior yearbook, the 1969 **Tower Clock**, has been dedicated; Dean of Students Richard M. Phillips, who received the Student Body Government Faculty-Staff Member of the Year Award; and Antonio Margarotto of Padua, Italy, posthumously named Alpha Sigma Pi Fraternity's "Man of the Year." Dr. Orman, Mrs. Seeger and Dean Phillips are graduates of Gallaudet.

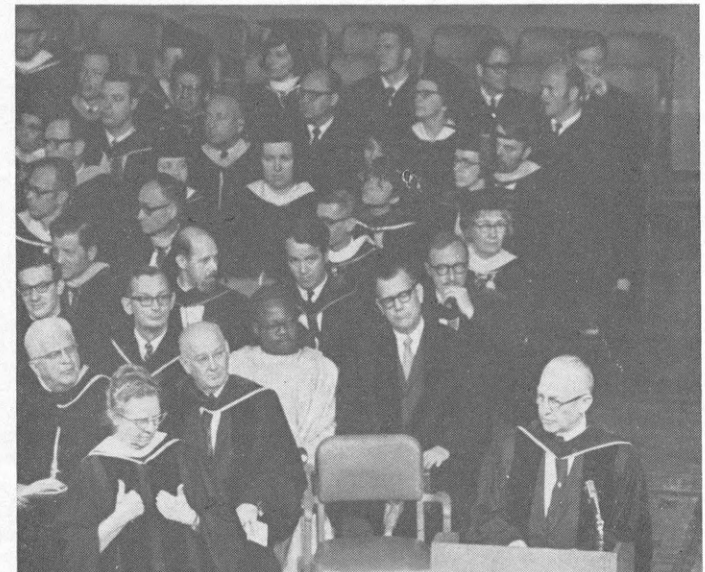
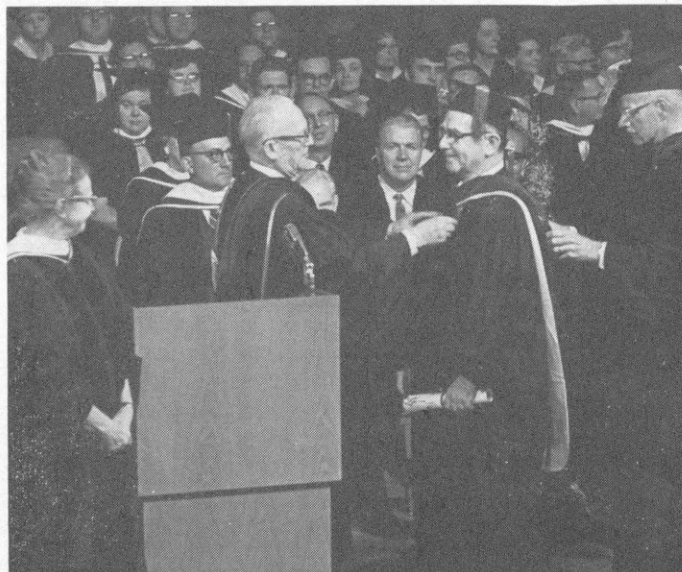
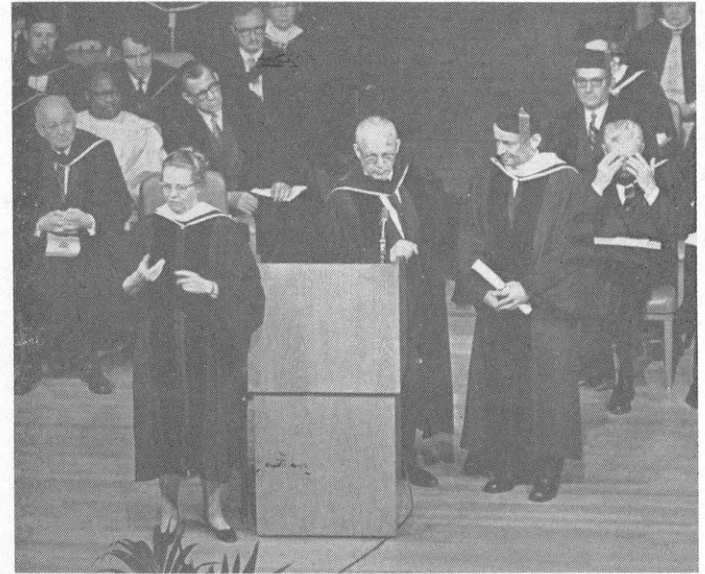
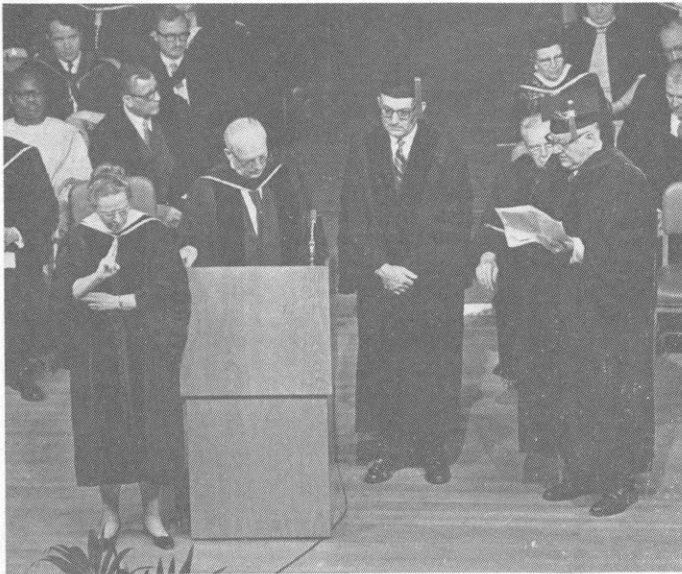
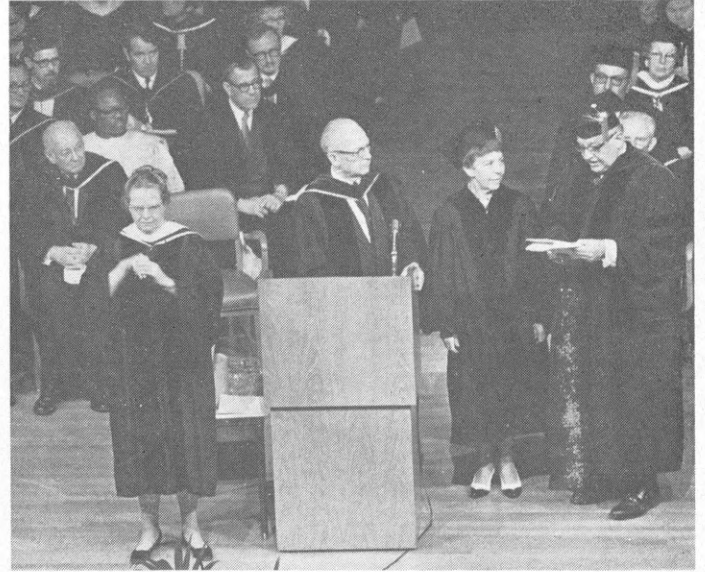
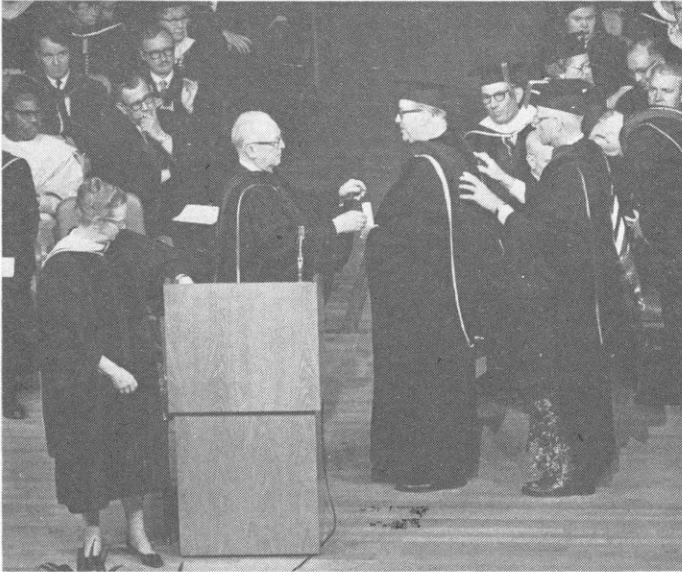
\* For their portrayals of roles in **Everyman** and **R.U.R.**, six Gallaudet students received trophies at the 1969 An-

nual Dramatic Awards Night program. A seventh person, Peter Wechsberg, a junior from Lake Oswego, Ore., won the Most Versatile Performer trophy. Angela Petrone, a junior from Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, was named the college's Best Actress for 1968-69; John Levesque, a sophomore from Palmer, Mass., was named Best Actor; Julianna Field, a junior from Los Altos, Calif., Best Supporting Actress; William Ennis, a sophomore from Hollis, N.Y., Best Supporting Actor; Cynthia Saltzman, a freshman from Binghamton, N.Y., Most Promising Actress; and Paul Stefurak, a sophomore from Manchester, Conn., Most Promising Actor.

\* The Board of Directors of Gallaudet College has appointed a Committee on the Role and Function of Gallaudet College as an institution of higher education for the deaf. The purposes of the new committee are to make a comprehensive study of the needs, opportunities and responsibilities of the college for the next five to ten years; to set goals and priorities; and to establish guidelines under which the college can carry out the recommendations accepted by the Board of Directors. Members of the Committee are Miss Mary E. Switzer, Federal Social and Rehabilitation Administrator and committee chairman; Dr. Herman Spivey, professor of English, College of Liberal Arts, University of Florida and committee vice chairman; Mervin D. Garretson, executive director of the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Ben E. Hoffmeyer, superintendent of the North Carolina School for the Deaf, Morganton; Dr. John Marvel, president of Adams State College, Alamosa, Colo.; Dr. Clarence D. O'Connor, retired superintendent of the Lexington School for the Deaf, Jackson Heights, N.Y.; Dr. Jerome Schein, dean, College of Education, University of Cincinnati; Dr. S. Richard Silverman, director, Central Institute for the Deaf, St. Louis, Mo.; and Judge Homer Thornberry, United States Court of Appeals, Austin, Texas. Dr. Edward C. Merrill, Jr., incoming president of Gallaudet College, proposed the study to the board.

\* The 34th Annual Mason-Dixon Intercollegiate Conference Track and Field Championships were held at Gallaudet in May. A total of 250 athletes from 14 colleges vied for honors in the 16-event meet. Thomas O. Berg, Gallaudet track coach and track and field coach for the United States team going to Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in August, was meet director.

# Gallaudet College's 105th Commencement



Receiving honorary degrees—Top left: Dr. Joseph Hunt; top right: Dr. Edna S. Levine; middle left: Dr. Ben Hoffmeyer; middle right: Dr. Dragoljub Vukotic; lower left: Dr. Samuel Block. At the lower right Dr. Leonard M. Elstad gives his last commencement address as Dr. Elizabeth Benson interprets.



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SIXTH OF A SERIES

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69

THINK of all the time and energy that has gone into planning the XI WORLD GAMES OF THE DEAF in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, this summer.

THINK of all the sweat and sacrifice the athletes have given in preparing for this event.

THINK of all the generous contributors who have given money to make it possible to send our American athletes overseas.

THINK of all the goodwill that will come out of all this.

WE EXTEND our congratulations to host Yugoslavia; our best wishes to all persons involved for a successful event and lots of luck to the athletes.

... perhaps you might also want to think of us folks who can't go. Somebody has to stay and run the show at



GALLAUDET COLLEGE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

## Edward Miner Gallaudet Statue



On a clear, sunny day in early April, a statue of Edward Miner Gallaudet, first president of Gallaudet College, was unveiled on the college campus.

The pictures tell the story of the event which made Gallaudet College the only college in the country to have statues of both father and son on its campus.

The famous statue of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet and his first pupil, Alice Cogswell, stands at the front of Chapel Hall. The statue of Edward Miner, son of Thomas Hopkins, is at the rear of Chapel Hall and faces Hall Memorial Building.

The new statue is the gift of the Gallaudet College Alumni Association and its friends.

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# GOIN'?

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**APRIL 11 DAWNS BRIGHT AND CLEAR**—Shown talking before the beginning of the unveiling ceremony are Dr. David Peikoff, Jack Gannon and Nina Lazzari, deaf daughter of the sculptor. Miss Lazzari graduated from Gallaudet in 1967 and now teaches art at the Nebraska School for the Deaf, Omaha. The woman with her back to the camera is unidentified.



**SCULPTOR SPEAKS**—Pietro Lazzari tells about his work on the statue. Of Edward Miner Gallaudet, Mr. Lazzari said: "Dr. Gallaudet was a man of action—of movement. His garment has a forward movement, like the education of the deaf."



**GALLAUDET DESCENDANTS PRESENT**—Seated on the speakers platform in the front row, left to right, are Mrs. Margaret Sherman Gillen, a Gallaudet graduate with the class of 1913 who is a granddaughter of the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, elder brother of Edward Miner Gallaudet; Miss Sylvia Beattie, a great-great-granddaughter of the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet; Father R. Sherman Beattie, a great-grandson of the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet; and Miss Bette Hicks, a Gallaudet College senior. In the rear, the woman at the left is unidentified. Next to her is Mrs. Horace Barry, daughter of Herbert Gallaudet, a son of Edward Miner Gallaudet; Mrs. Pietro Lazzari, and Pietro Lazzari.

## Commission Offer Extended

Cooperating Member (state) Associations of the National Association of the Deaf can continue to earn \$1.00 for each new subscription to **THE DEAF AMERICAN** (and 75c for each renewal) through December 31, 1969. The original offer was good until April 30, 1969.

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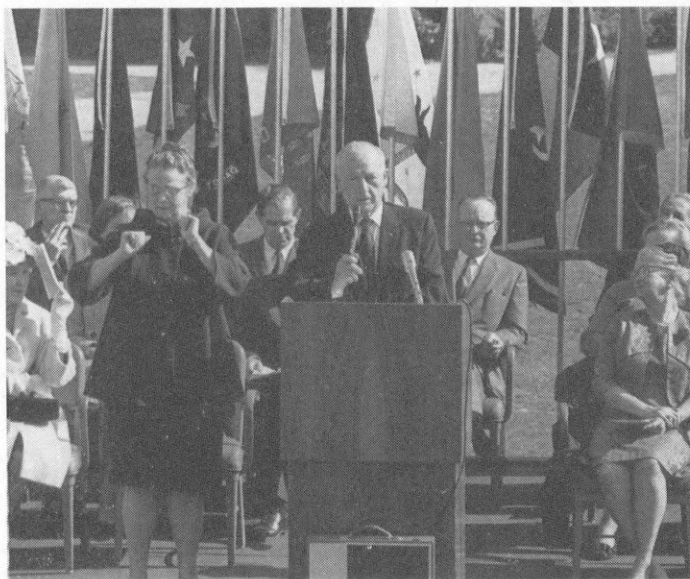
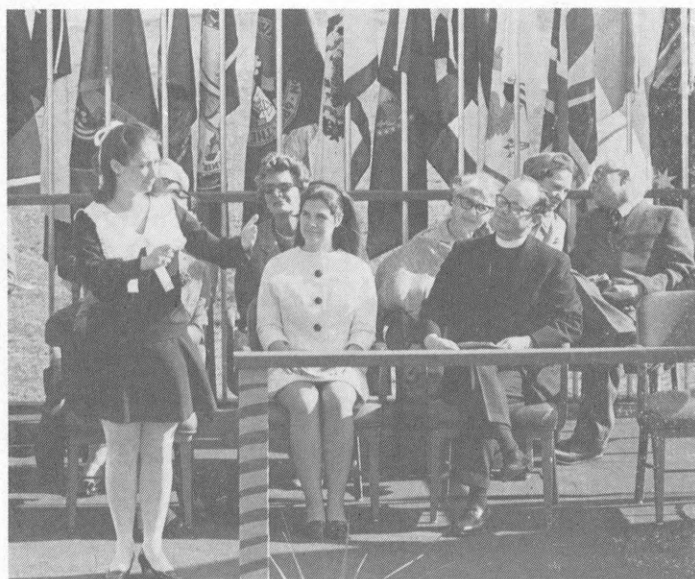
## ON THE EDWARD MINER GALLAUDET STATUE

Behold this bronze, this tribute to our Guide,  
Our Founder, Friend, and son of renowned sire,  
On whom we gaze with reverence and pride!  
He in our yearning bosoms lit the fire  
To gain the meed we see there in his hand;  
See how his eyes into the distance peer  
On greater laurels for the silent band  
Who thru his vision shed new lustre here!  
Here shall his likeness stand thru coming years  
Upon this hallowed Green of world-wide fame,  
Where faith of his has wiped away our tears;  
Here shall his spirit fan his altar flame  
That may thru ages hence still brightly glow  
While consecrated lives here toil and grow!

—Stephen W. Koziar, '34



**GREAT MOMENT ARRIVES**—The Edward Miner Gallaudet Statue is unveiled by Miss Sylvia Beattie and Mrs. Margaret Sherman Gillen. (Photo credit Carl Davis)



Left: Miss Bette Hicks signs a poem about the statue written especially for the unveiling by Stephen W. Koziar, a teacher at the Missouri School for the Deaf, Fulton. Right: Retiring Gallaudet President Leonard M. Elstad accepts the statue on behalf of the college. Mr. George E. Muth, chairman of the college board of directors, accepted on behalf of the board.



Left: Dr. James N. Orman, president of the Gallaudet College Alumni Association, presents the statue to the college. Of the statue, Dr. Orman said, "May it bespeak, more adequately and tangibly than words can, our sense of pride in alma mater and gratitude to Edward Miner Gallaudet, today and through years to come." Right: Robert O. Lankenau, president of the National Association of the Deaf, tells of the pride of the deaf people of America in the statue of Edward Miner Gallaudet—a "benefactor of ALL deaf people."

# ICDA's 20th Anniversary Convention In New Orleans



ICDA CONVENTION OFFICERS—Arrangements for the 20th anniversary convention of the International Catholic Deaf Association in New Orleans, July 13-20, 1969, are being led by the convention committee officers above. Left to right: Gerard J. Chatelain, general chairman; Anthony Moreau, co-chairman; Helen Dubis, secretary; and Harold J. Austin, treasurer.

The 20th anniversary convention of the International Catholic Deaf Association will be in New Orleans, La., the week of July 13-20, 1969. The Jung Hotel, 1500 Canal Street, is the headquarters. For information write to General Chairman Gerard J. Chatelain, Catholic Deaf Center, 2824 Dauphine Street, New Orleans 70117. Co-chairman is Anthony Moreau; Helen Dubis, secretary, and Harold J. Austin, treasurer. The Rev. Gerard J. Howell is the Archdiocesan Moderator of the Deaf, and Sister Eymard, O.P., assists.

The week's program starts with a signed Mass at 8:30 a.m. on Sunday, July 13. There will also be a 6 p.m. Mass for those whose traveling hours prevented attendance at home. That evening a captioned

film, "Rebel," will be shown. The official opening on Monday will be graced by notables of the City of New Orleans. Later there will be a meeting and a workshop conducted by Dr. Peter Wisher on "Signing and Singing."

Meetings and a continuation of the workshop will take up the day Tuesday prior to a night harbor boat ride on the steamer President. Wednesday's program calls for a bus ride to Lake Pontchartrain Amusement Park and Beach with its various rides. Lunch and supper are included. Meetings will be held Thursday morning and afternoon with the banquet and entertainment in the evening. Main speaker at the banquet will be the Rev. Vicente de Paulo Burnier, a deaf priest from Brazil who is fluent in several lan-

guages. Those who met Father Burnier at the 1953 Detroit Convention will be happy to greet him again and he will be keeping his promise made in January 1954—"I will come back."

The workshop on Friday will be conducted by President Edward C. Carney of the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf (COSD), in conjunction with Delgado Program for the Deaf. Friday evening there will be a bus tour of Old New Orleans with a Mass at the St. Louis Basilica Cathedral and a walking tour of the Old French Quarter.

Saturday's schedule has meetings and the bi-annual election of officers. The Carnival Ball that night is advertised as a "Krewe of Freret Carnival Pageant," a semiformal masquerade dance. Ask the Ball Committee early in the week about costume shops.

Combination tickets, including registration and the souvenir journal will be \$39 but can be secured for \$35 if purchased before 5 p.m. on Monday, July 14. Remit \$35 by mail to the treasurer, Harold J. Austin, Catholic Deaf Center, 2824 Dauphine Street, New Orleans, La. 70117. Tickets will be ready on arrival.

## Features Wanted!

THE DEAF AMERICAN seeks feature articles and new talent. If there is a subject of current or human interest in your locality, you may have the makings of a good article for our magazine. Background information and pictures are important. Contact Jess M. Smith, Editor, THE DEAF AMERICAN, 5125 Radnor Road, Indianapolis, Ind. 46226.

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## Hughes Actors Triumph In D. C. Drama Tournament; Enter Regionals For Crack At National Title

By JOHN SCHROEDEL



EXCITEMENT EXPLODES as Hughes actors learn that they earn the highest award in the tournament. Bob Seremeth (left) congratulates Debbie Sonnenstrahl as Pat Graybill shares his joy with Betty Miller, director of the winning play. Smiling Donald Bangs looks on. (Photo by Parks)

The Hughes Memorial Theater captured top honors in the 41st annual One-Act Play Tournament in Washington, D.C., March 28. The local deaf dramatists overcame talented competition from 26 hearing stage companies in the preliminary rounds to emerge as one of three finalists on their way to the championship.

This achievement represents a higher peak in American deaf theater. It is more than just a local event. Deaf persons across the country can take pride in this cultural accomplishment. Deaf drama can now set new standards and be compared favorably with hearing theater. The National Theatre of the Deaf earned this breakthrough at the professional level. The Hughes Theater has made a similar breakthrough in the amateur, or community theater, ranks.

Besides sweeping the highest award in this tournament, sponsored by the D.C. Department of Recreation, the Hughes company also won additional prestige: Betty Miller was chosen as the best all-around director in the tournament and Freda Norman was named best supporting actress in the community theater division of the playoffs.

By winning this local contest the Hughes troupe qualified for the regional competitions, April 12-13, in Bridgeport, Conn. The national champion will be chosen from among entrants in five regional playoffs. The American candidate will then go to Monaco on the French Riviera for the international acting tournament.

As their entry into the D.C. event the Hughes Theater chose the revival scene from "Dark of the Moon" by Howard Richardson and William Berney. Rich in

passion—romantic, religious and tragic—this powerful play is one very adaptable for manual communication. The revival scene, the peak of the play, provides exciting heights of a wide variety of human emotions. Presented by the well-rehearsed and able Hughes actors this scene goes over strong and effectively.

Richard Coe, distinguished stage critic for the **Washington Post**, termed the Hughes acting "breathtaking for its use of movement," "electrically alive," and "a striking contribution to a facet of performing far too neglected in the theater of naturalism."

The credit should go to all the cast: the 15 deaf actors, the hearing readers, the directing, production and stage crews, plus all the benefactors and patrons who have helped the Hughes Theater achieve this triumph.

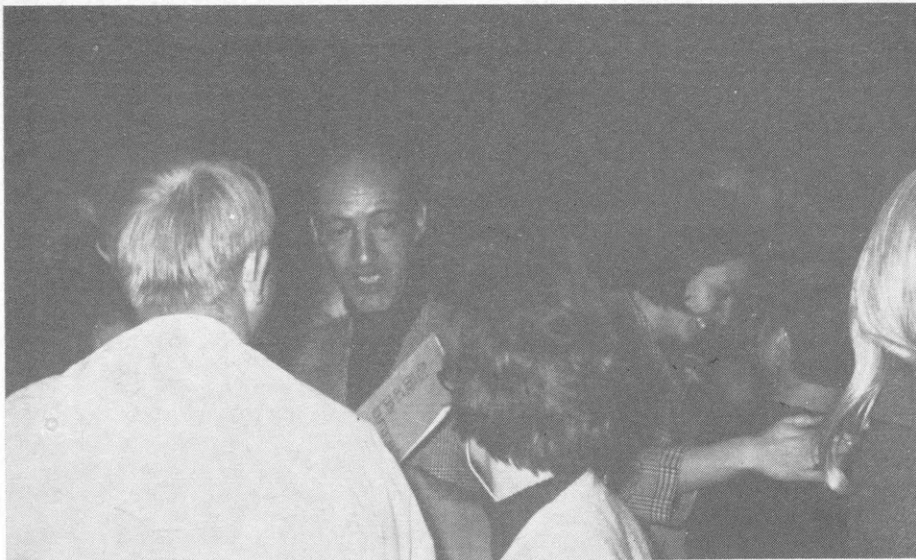
In reaching the top spot in this D.C. tournament the Hughes Theater outperformed some skillful competing stage groups. Second place in the finals went to the Great Falls (Virginia) Players for their production of Act III of "The Caretakers" by Harold Pinter. The third spot was awarded to the District's Chevy Chase Players' presentation of "Glory in the Flower" by William Inge.

With high hopes in their hearts the Hughes actors participated in the north-eastern regionals in Bridgeport. They were the only entrant there to earn a standing ovation from the audience. Announcement of the national championship from among all the regional contestants is not expected until May 21. A fund-raising drive, with Ray Parks, Jr., as chairman, collected nearly \$300 to help finance the trip to Connecticut.

The Hughes Memorial Theater is named Frederick ("Teddy") Hughes, renowned deaf director of dramatic productions at Gallaudet College from the late 1930's to the early 1950's. One of his plays, "Arsenic and Old Lace," performed on Broadway in 1942. Formed in 1966, the Hughes Theater consists of deaf adults, many of them Gallaudet alumni, living in the Washington, D.C., area. An independent community drama group, it has no direct relation to Gallaudet College's Department of Drama. Many of its members once belonged to the former Dramatics Guild of the D.C. Club of the Deaf. The latter merged with the Hyattsville Club of the Deaf to form the Metro Washington Association of the Deaf in December 1968. The Hughes Theatre presents two major plays a year, once in the spring and fall, as well as a summer variety program. "Dark of the Moon" was the fall, 1968, production.



TOP AWARD for the best play in the tournament is accepted by Debbie Sonnenstrahl and Pat Graybill representing the Hughes Theater from one of the judges. Trophies were presented March 28 at the Roosevelt High School Auditorium, Washington, D.C. (Photo by Parks)



HUGHES FANS, including (left to right) Howard Watson, James Kundert and Pat Leon, join the victory celebration following the awards ceremony. James Kundert was producer of "Dark of the Moon" and Miss Leon was an actress in the play. (Photo by Parks)

## First New England Civil Service Training Program Sponsored By Boston Speech And Hearing Foundation

By JAMES L. McDONALD

On March 5, 1969, the Speech and Hearing Foundation of Massachusetts recorded another "first" in the increasing list of adult education for the deaf projects that have been accomplished by this philanthropic-minded group of hearing people interested in furthering educational and vocational advantages for the deaf and hard of hearing in the Boston area.

Assembled in a classroom at the William Howard Taft High School, nine students took the first group Civil Service examination for the deaf and hard of hearing ever held in New England when they participated in an examination for clerk-carrier positions in the Boston and suburban branch post offices.

The examination was conducted by James W. Lee, Federal Civil Service examiner. Richard Healey, Federal coordinator for the handicapped, assisted in arrangements. The series of lessons for this pilot program were originated by William Manning of the District of Columbia Department of Vocational Rehabilitation and were initiated into the adult education program of the Speech and Hearing Foundation by James L. McDonald, Speech and Hearing Foundation director, who instructed the class and arranged for the examination. Of the original 12 entries into the class nine students took the examination, six successfully passed, one with a record high score of 98.6. Eventual placement of the successful candidates is now being arranged by the Boston Postal District Personnel Department. With the reopening of classes in the fall it is expected that a larger group of interested candidates and an im-

proved course of lessons will again be sponsored by the foundation.

The Speech and Hearing Foundation was founded by Mrs. Cecil S. Rose in 1961 to afford continued educational and vocational learning in after-school years to adult deaf through courses in general education and vocational guidance. Mrs. Rose's first effort to assist the hearing handicapped was the establishing of the Robbins Speech Clinic at Emerson College. Later her attention centered on the adult deaf. She originated the first man-



POSTAL EXAMINATION—The first group of deaf adults taking the Civil Service examinations for positions in the Postal Service are shown in a pre-examination consultation with (left to right) Mrs. Christina Priffer, interpreter; James W. Lee, Civil Service examiner; and James L. McDonald, instructor. The training program was sponsored by the Speech and Hearing Foundation of Massachusetts. The examination was given at William Howard Taft High School in Boston.

### SUBSCRIPTION COMPLAINTS

Complaints regarding subscriptions to **THE DEAF AMERICAN** should be sent to Robert F. Lindsey, Circulation Manager, **THE DEAF AMERICAN**, P. O. Box 1127, Washington, D. C. 20013. Remittances for subscriptions should be sent to **THE DEAF AMERICAN**, National Association of the Deaf, 2025 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006.

ual communication class for prospective teachers, rehabilitation workers, parents and others to communicate with deaf persons. This was followed with courses for deaf and hard of hearing adults in English, mathematics, speech improvement and speechreading, professional floral arranging, home interior crafts, key punch operation, fashion and styling and other educational subjects. It has been through Mrs. Rose's persistent effort that the manual communication classes, four in number, was augmented by another "first" the sponsorship of a language of signs class at a local state teachers college for students seeking a career in teaching.

Since the establishment of these classes in adult education taught by accredited teachers with experience in all levels of hearing and speech handicaps, an amazing number of adult deaf, with no previous interest in continuing education beyond the regular school years, have benefited appreciably. A brief assessment of the Speech and Hearing Foundation project is an engaging concept of interest that was not present before the project originated. The foundation is assisting a community of persons to acquire advantages afforded through continued education which are not otherwise available.



# Silent Athletic Club Of Denver Observes Silver Anniversary



Left: 1969 Officers of the Silent Athletic Club—Don Sprouse, Danny Ward, Miss Ione Dibble, Ronald Jones and Fred Schmidt. Right: Mrs. Rachel Warnick, Don Sprouse and Mrs. Dawn Sprouse at the banquet.

The unforgettable, sweet memories of the silver anniversary celebration of the Silent Athletic Club of Denver linger on. The hard-working committee comprising Mrs. Harriett Votaw, chairman; Mrs. Eva Fraser and Mrs. Anita Hutchens, reception; Herbert Votaw, banquet and photo exhibit; Don Warnick, souvenir book and toastmaster; Fred Schmidt and Ronald Jones, tickets, have made it possible for all concerned to enjoy the gala two-day affair.

On the evening of April 25, the Silent Athletic Club Building was the scene of a prettily decorated table complete with punch and a decorated cake. On the walls of the lower floor were photo exhibits of the SAC members and their friends spanning the 25 years of the club's existence, which brought back memories. Later in the evening the celebrants went up to the Colorado Room where Herbert Votaw showed many color slides and movies of "the good old times" and William Fraser showed the film of the 1949 MAAD Basketball Tournament sponsored by the SAC. The movie was made by James Alford and the late Max Carr.

Mrs. Eva Fraser and Mrs. Anita Hutchens, assisted by Mrs. Rachel Warnick, presided over the refreshment table after the cake-cutting ceremony performed by Charles Billings, the first SAC president, and Don Sprouse, the current president.

The most thrilling surprises of the evening were the official announcement of Miss Bonnie Kilthau's engagement to Walter Von Feldt and the unexpected appearance of David A. Anthony upon the scene. He came all the way from Anaheim, Calif., just to be present for the reception and the banquet.

Fred Schmidt and Ronald Jones reported that 120 people attended the reception and that 163 showed up for the dinner dance at the Tiffin Inn the next night.

Rev. Dr. Homer E. Grace gave the in-

vocation before the dinner, and after dinner the program was taken over by Don Warnick who introduced the charter members, the 25-year members, the past presidents and the honorary members. Honorary members who were present were Rev. Dr. Grace and Mrs. Grace, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Avery. The other honorary member, Judge Sherman G. Finesilver, and Mrs. Finesilver were unable to attend as they were in Hawaii celebrating their 15th wedding anniversary. Other guests at the banquet were Mrs. Alice Mason, executive director of the Colorado Hearing and Speech Center, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Masterson and Mr. and Mrs. Al Kondrotis. Mrs. Bertha Kondrotis served as interpreter and also gave a short talk on the CRID (Colorado Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf).

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tavella, owners of the North Gate Bowling Lanes, were not able to be at the dinner, but came later in the evening and were the re-



Herbert Votaw in a moment of silence — C. B. Pollock in background.



Mr. and Mrs. Al (Bertha) Kondrotis (interpreter) and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Henry at the SAC's 25th anniversary banquet.

cipients of honorary membership in the Silent Athletic Club. The Tavellas have been so good to the SAC in making arrangements for its bowling tournaments and have donated trophies.

Don Warnick, assisted by Alex Pavalko, did a professional job on the souvenir books, complete to silverbacked covers. Don proudly pointed out that they were

printed at the SAC.

Mrs. Harriett Votaw was greatly missed. She was not able to share the celebration because she was in Austin, Texas, attending a workshop of the Junior National Association of the Deaf. Her efforts to make the silver anniversary of the Silent Athletic Club of Denver a success are deeply appreciated.—Carol E. Sponable



## FRONT ROW CENTER

By TARAS B. DENIS

### And A Little Child Shall Lead Them . . .

You know, the best way to evaluate a product is through its users, and so, in keeping with last month's column disclaiming a one-sided view of the accomplishments of the National Theatre of the Deaf, I am most happy to present proof. Furthermore, in all its original, correction-free form—that you may see for yourself the kind of mail the postman typically delivers to our door.

Oh, yes, I mustn't forget to add that what follows was lifted from the letters of normal-hearing elementary school children who, after seeing the NTD's Little Theatre of the Deaf perform, penned their views in the manner that only youngsters can. And children, you know, don't lie:

Dear Teacher,

I liked the Theater of the Deaf because it showed me that Somebody deaf can still do jobs and because it was very amuseing. I wish it would of lasted longer but I guess it couldn't.

Sencerly yours,  
Jeffery Watson

Dear People in the theater,

You were very good and I loved your show. You are very good the way you use your hands for talking and your eyes for hereing. I am very very glad you came to our school and I hope you come again. Excuse my handwriting but I have a sprained finger on my writing hand.

Yours truly  
Kelley Nathan

Dear Teacher,

I liked the theater of the deaf, because it was very interesting and my uncle is deaf too. I also liked it because some people think they can do nothing and this proves that they are almost like the oreinary person.

Sincirly yours  
Gloria Rosa

Dear Theater

The Theater of the Deaf was very, very good. It had a lot of meaning. Also it was a great show because we got out of Social Studies.

Thank you very much! !

(Unsigned)

Dear Theater of the Deaf,

I like plays. I enjoyed your play. I have no specail part. Because I liked it all. May I have all four of the peoples atergrafe. and a picture. Please send it to

Patty Baker  
14 N. Maple Ave.  
Westport, Conn. 06880

P.S. Here is my atergrafe  
Patty Baker

Dear People

Lisa, Laurie, and Stanlee loved your performance. So did Paul and Maddee. You're all wonderful! Bye (unsigned)

Dear Theater,

We feel very good that you guys arranged us to see the play. I thought the Play was very (etc.) good. I'll tell you why. The defe people in the Play taught all of the 4 grades something.

Your friend  
Abigail Anderson

Dear Teacher

I injoyed the program. I liked how fast they could move their hand. He even bet the man in saying the alphabet.

Sincerly Yours  
John Cooper

Dear people in the play,

I hope you will do some more plays for us. It was amazing how many things you could do. It must have taked you years to get those parts right. Good luck in other plays if you are going to do any.

Love  
Lisa Ray

Dear Teacher,

I enjoyed the Theater of the Deaf very much. Its interesting how they learned to spell with there hands and read lips. I can imagine how hard it is when you never herd a human word before. It proves now matter what your handicap there's a place in life for you.

(Unsigned)

Dear Teacher

I like the show we had on April 17 it was good Because the hand signs were good. it was Colorful it was funny it was long and nice.

Yours truly  
Linus Croffy

Dear Theater,

I liked the Theater of the Deaf because it was different. It was very interesting. I never saw anything so nice and cute. Do you think you could send me some autographs so when ever I look on it I'll always think of the Theater of the Deaf.

Sincerly Yours,  
Sharlene Surprise

Dear Man in Green

I liked your show because I didn't know anything about sign language. I learned a couple of letters. Your friend

Chris Nebel

Dear Theater

I thought "The Theater of the Deaf" was very good. This is because they showed you how to make shings. How they lived. Every one of you and the nerator were preety, and hunsam. I wich I got a outographs. I wish I could live with you.

Yours truly  
Mary Anne Akey

Dear Theater of the Deaf,

I never knew very much about the deaf. And I never knew that the deaf people could read lips. I tried to use sign language to my teacher and it didn't work. and another thing I didn't know was that they drew pictures in the air.

sincerly Yours  
Jonathan Goss

Dear Teacher

I liked the show it was good. It was the best one I saw in a long time You could learn about finger talk

Love  
glenn Dunn

Neat, eh? And certainly a refreshing change from the tone of today's campus kids.

I've lots more, honest, and I do feel bad there's not enough room. However, these last few lines are just sufficient to say that now Europeans have been added to the NTD's fan club. England, France and Italy were toured last month and, following the three-week summer workshop at Waterford this June, the troupe will perform in Israel before meeting their Russian equals in Yugoslavia during the World Games for the Deaf. Come fall, a completely new format is in order.

TBD

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September 27, 1969

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# Weather Report Service For The Deaf Successfully Implemented

By PAUL L. TAYLOR

Eighty-five deaf teletypewriter users in the Greater St. Louis area now can obtain comprehensive weather information on their teletypewriter by simply dialing 731-1150 on their telephone. The weather reports are updated four times daily at 5 a.m., 9 a.m., 4 p.m. and 9 p.m. A sample weather report reads as follows:

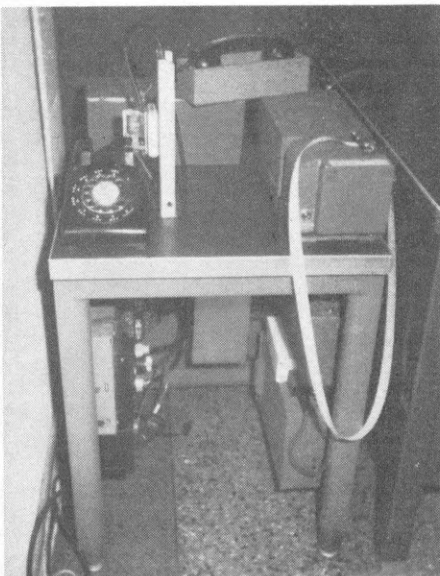
ST. LOUIS AND VICINITY FORECAST  
ESSA WEATHER BUREAU ST. LOUIS  
WEDNESDAY MAY 28, 1969  
11AM CDT

SUNNY AND WARM THIS AFTERNOON. THE HIGH NEAR 90. GENERALLY FAIR AND MILD TONIGHT. THE LOW IN THE LOW TO MID 60s. PARTLY CLOUDY AND CONTINUED WARM THURSDAY WITH A CHANCE OF THUNDERSHOWERS. THE HIGH NEAR 90. WINDS SOUTHERLY 8 TO 15 MPH THIS AFTERNOON DIMINISHING SOMEWHAT TONIGHT. OUTLOOK FOR FRIDAY... MOSTLY SUNNY BUT A LITTLE COOLER. PROBABILITIES OF MEASUREABLE PRECIPITATION... NEAR ZERO PERCENT THIS AFTERNOON... 10 PERCENT TONIGHT... 30 PERCENT THURSDAY.

This most wonderful benefit for the St. Louis people was made possible only through the humanitarian efforts of Mr. George N. Broncato, Meteorologist in Charge of the St. Louis Weather Bureau, Lambert Field, and Mr. J. G. Woodard, City Plant Manager of Western Union. Mr. Broncato generously provided the services of his associates to punch weather

reports on paper tape from one of the many teletypewriters in the Weather Bureau office. Mr. Woodard provided the necessary equipment for automatic tape transmitting (see illustration). The equipment is automatic in the sense that no manual intervention is necessary for the operation of the transmitter or telephone except for the changing of the paper tapes. The transmitter is immediately activated upon the first ring of the telephone and shuts off automatically at the end of the message. Maintenance of the unit is provided by the Maintenance Committee of the St. Louis Telephone/Teletype Communicators.

Anyone in the United States possessing a teletypewriter/PHONETYPE unit can receive the St. Louis daily weather reports by dialing 314-731-1150. However, brace yourself for the "information explosion" that follows.



**WEATHER REPORT TRANSMISSION UNIT**—Located at the St. Louis Weather Bureau Station, this unit sends weather reports upon request to any telephone caller possessing a teletypewriter/PHONETYPE unit. The terminal unit is located directly beneath the telephone. The tape transmitter is located to the right of the telephone with a four-foot long punched tape looped around it. Just above the telephone is a solenoid which is activated after the first telephone ring and shuts off after the end of the message. The purpose of the solenoid is to monitor the telephone button just like one's own telephone receiver.

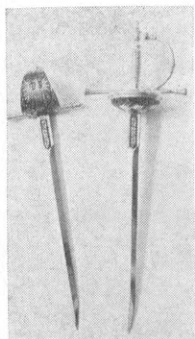
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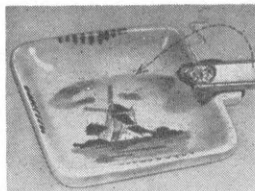


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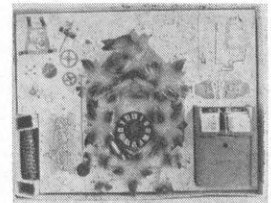
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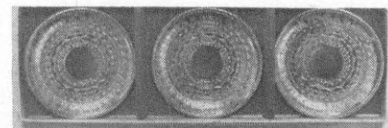
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# Humor

## AMONG THE DEAF

By Toivo Lindholm

4816 Beatty Drive, Riverside, California 92506

Seems the "recording," January issue, paid off. We had a deluge of contributions for this page. The DA and its readers are grateful and thank you.

It may happen that if you find a piece in a magazine, book or newspaper that you think should be good in this humor page, please clip it out, or copy it, and send it on. If you imagine somebody else has beaten you to the punch, and you refrain from doing it, more often than not, nobody has spotted the same piece, and the DA is this much poorer for your not having sent it in. Remember, the DA, and more particularly this page, is as good as you help to make it.

Also, if your recent contribution does not appear in this page, it may be the piece was used some issues or some years back, and does not require repeating. Try again!

\* \* \*

From Ralph Shears: In Los Angeles Herald-Examiner's "50 Years Ago."

Armed with an affidavit setting forth that he was deaf and dumb and trying to raise money to purchase a peanut roaster, William Welch entered a downtown store with hopes of getting a hand-out. Policeman Tim Connell happened in and recognized him. Connell drew his stick pin and made a lunge. "Ouch, what the . . .," said the deaf one. "You're under arrest," said Connell. The court is now to consider the possibility that the prick of the pin restored voice and hearing to William.

\* \* \*

From Oscar Sanders, Seattle: **Reader's Digest's** "Notes From All Over."

A bar owner in the Spanish Mediterranean town of Benicarlo, faced with an invasion of French vacationers, solved his language problem by putting a sign reading: "Se habla frances por senas"—French is spoken here in sign language.—Cifra.

\* \* \*

From Harry Belsky, Brooklyn: "Strange Lands and Friendly People," by William O. Douglas, Justice of U.S. Supreme Court. On a trek to Lebanon Mountains with 24 mulettes.

By the time two dozen men had gathered around. Their dark faces were serious and intent. One of the men was a coal-black Sudanese. Another was an Arab wearing a helmet on which a white cross had been drawn, the sign that he was deaf and dumb. All kept their eyes on the counting of the money.

Their spokesman counted out loud. At first he spoke softly. Then a few of the crowd joined him in the counting. Soon all of them but the mute were counting.

Their voices picked up in a volume. Soon it was a loud male chorus—fifty, fifty-five, sixty, seventy, seventy-five, eighty-five . . .

\* \* \*

From New York—no name: "New York" Magazine. (Clipping torn from a list of quotations.)

"The dumb man asks no question of his deaf wife." Shan Ellentuck, N.J.

\* \* \*

From Oscar Sanders: Ronnie Eastman in Parade.

I'm sure you heard about the Martian who landed on earth right in front of a filling station. Facing one of the pumps he said, "Take me to your leader." He repeated the command five times. Finally he yelled at the pump in a loud voice. "Your might hear me better," he shouted, "if you took your finger out of your ear."

\* \* \*

Also from Oscar Sanders:

A woman I know is so smart that she worked her way to the top of her firm by being a dumb blonde.—Clipped.

\* \* \*

From Washington, D.C.—no name: (An old, old gag, being repeated) "Table Talk" by the Marriott Corporation.

Dear Gabby: That medicine you prescribed for my deafness is wonderful. After only two tablespoons, I heard from my cousin in Texas.—Joe.

\* \* \*

From AO: Stone-Deaf Race Horse.

In the 1940's when electric starting gates were coming into widespread use at American race tracks there appeared on the scene a totally deaf horse named With Regards. Unable to hear the bell in the starting gate, he usually got off a tick or two slower than his speedy competitors, yet managed to win a fair share of our country's big stake races, including the Arkansas Derby of 1942.—Willie the Ear. The Arkansas Democrat.

\* \* \*

From Allan Bubeck, Beaumont, Texas: Tom returned from a date, limping on a crutch and swathed in bandages.

"What happened?" asked his roommate. "Well, I was doing the twist with my girl when her father came home. He's stone deaf."

\* \* \*

This conductor has had all kinds of leg-pulling from the AO, better known as FFFFFF, and some other pseudonyms—some of which the readers may recall from past issues of this magazine. The latest one was an item marked out of a

Spanish language newspaper, El Tiempo Nueva York. Naturally I don't know Spanish worth a peso, but I have a gardener who comes weekly to do my wife's yard work—and he speaks Spanish as well as English. Not wanting to miss a possible good yarn for this page, I enlisted this gardener's help at translation—and he didn't charge me a cent—not a peso. The translation:

A newspaperman had an interview with an American multimillionaire.

How did you come to get your fortune?

Very simple! I got to New York for the first time and I found an apple in the street. I cleaned it and polished it real good and I sold it to a little boy for two cents. With the two cents I bought two more apples. I did the same with them and that's the way I succeeded.

Marvelous! Have you continued doing the same since?

No! I stopped doing it when I received a notice that my uncle had died and left me a hundred million dollars. (End of translation.)

Disappointing? Nothing appropriate to this page! So I bit!

\* \* \*

From **The Frat.** Lenny Warshawsky's The Spotlight:

Young Teddy Quinn played a deaf child in the episode of Bonanza so perfectly that the Clarke School for the Deaf asked if he really was.

\* \* \*

From Harry Belsky:

G.B.R., a representative of one manufacturer, arrived in town with a severe attack of laryngitis. "When it came my turn to meet the executives in conference," Mr. R. said as he related the story before one of my classes, "I had lost my voice. I could hardly whisper. I was ushered into a room and found myself face to face with the textile engineer, the purchasing agent, the director of sales and the president of the company. I stood up and made a valiant effort to speak, but I couldn't do anything more than squeak. They were

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all seated around a table, so I wrote on a pad of paper: 'Gentlemen, I have lost my voice. I am speechless.'

"I'll do the talking for you," the president said. He did. He exhibited my samples and praised their good points. A lively discussion arose about the merits of my goods. And the president, since he was talking for me, took my side during the discussion. My sole participation consisted of smiles, nods and a few gestures.

"As a result of this unique conference, I was awarded the contract, which called for over a million yards of upholstery fabrics at an aggregate value of \$1,600,000—the biggest order I ever received.

"I know I should have lost that contract if I hadn't lost my voice, because I had the wrong idea about the whole proposition. I discovered, quite by accident, how richly it sometimes pays to let the other fellow do the talking."—Dale Carnegie, "How to Win Friends and Influence People."

\* \* \*

From Allan Bubeck:

Two millionaires were discussing a famous Houstonian. The first one said he'd heard the man was deaf. "Deaf!" said the second millionaire. "Drop a \$1.00 bill in the snow and see if he is deaf!"

\* \* \*

From AO: Woman Has Reason for Longevity.

Philadelphia (AP)—Dorothy LoRusso, as she celebrated her 100th birthday, attributed her longevity to her "loss of hearing some 25 years ago."

Apparently, she indicated, it pays to be oblivious to the noise and bustle of the 20th century.

\* \* \*

Also from AO:

#### ON MY OWN DEAFNESS

Deaf, giddy, helpless, left alone,  
To all my friends a burden grown,  
No more I hear my church's bell  
Than if it rang out for my knell.  
At thunder now no more I start  
Than at the rumbling of a cart  
And what's incredible, alack,  
No more I hear a woman's clack!

—Jonathan Swift (1667-1745)

\* \* \*

In the comics:

No wonder Gordo did not understand



Four pupils at the Pennsylvania School for the Deaf in Philadelphia recently receive Deaf Driver Traffic Safety Course graduation certificates from Captain Raymond Nugent, of the Police Community Relations Division. About 300 deaf persons, including many pupils of driving age, were awarded certificates for completing the four-part traffic safety course sponsored by the Philadelphia Police Department. Looking on are Ralph Harwood (left), secretary of the Delaware Valley Co-ordinating Service for the Deaf, and John G. Nace, headmaster of the school. It was the second year that the police department held such a course.

the poet's "Did I e'er err 'ere? Ne'er!" He thought the poet was stammering.

\* \* \*

Allan Bubeck sent me three copies of Ripley's "Believe It or Not" cartoons reproduced in his Texas Association of the Deaf paper, "The Texan."

One, Joseph Sauveur (1653-1716) of La Fleche, France, founder of the science of acoustics, was a deaf mute from infancy.

One, the man who listened with his eyes! The sixth Duke of Devonshire (1790-1858) attended two concerts every week for 48 years, yet he was totally deaf.

The other, the most amazing rabble rouser in history! Umai of Tinnevely, India, fomented the Poligar rebellion of 1801 although he was a deaf mute! Umai aroused crowds to fighting fervor by gestures alone.

Long years ago (1917-18) I was drill-master at the Minnesota School for the Deaf when the school had military training for the boys' proper posture development and to break them of slouchy habits. One day I had occasion to go to the administration office to place an

order for certain items for use in the training.

The school business manager was Mr. Hoxie, father of the present James A. Hoxie, assistant superintendent for instruction at the California School for the Deaf, Riverside. The elder Mr. Hoxie surprised me with the assertion that I could have the items "tomorrow." How so quickly!

I called at his office the next day, and he greeted me again with "tomorrow." Next day, another "tomorrow." Then I asked him what he meant. "Just that! You know tomorrow is never here."

I don't recall if I ever got the items I asked for, and whether Mr. Hoxie meant I could never get what I asked for. Even then in those days, the state was often unreasonably tight about expenses incurred for many items needed at the school.

Now, it's taken me many years to run across a piece in Lewis Carroll's "Through the Looking Glass." I wonder if there was any connection between Mr. Hoxie's "tomorrow" and this piece:

"It's very good jam," said the Queen. "Well, I don't want any today, at any rate."

"You couldn't have it if you did want it," the Queen said. "The rule is, jam tomorrow and jam yesterday—but never jam today."

"It must come sometimes to 'jam today,'" Alice objected.

"No, it can't," said the Queen. "It's jam every other day; today isn't any other day, you know."

*1111 / Toivo*

### A POSITION OF ASSISTANT MATRON IS AVAILABLE AT THE CALIFORNIA HOME FOR THE AGED DEAF

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## From A Parent's Point Of View

Mary Jane Rhodes, Conductor

### Help! Help! Help!

I never cease to be surprised when I find parents of deaf children and deaf people around the country that are not aware of their responsibilities to the deaf community. Perhaps they are unaware of this responsibility because they don't know what to do or how to do it. Or, maybe it could be that they are waiting for leadership to launch them into productive efforts on behalf of the deaf. In order that each person reading this column might better understand the role that they can play, I would like to list some of the needs.

**State Legislatures**—Unless and until the deaf are adequately represented at the state level, we cannot hope to attain more adequate educational programs, increased vocational opportunities and public understanding of the handicap of deafness. A few examples of what can happen:

One school for the deaf, in the western part of our country, had to fight a bill introduced in the state legislature to force parents to pay room and board for deaf children attending the state school.

An eastern school has been fighting bills in their legislature to force the use of speech and lipreading exclusively as methods of communication. We all know how unrealistic this is for many of our deaf boys and girls.

A midwestern school has had salaries cut, personnel cuts ordered and has now been called upon to justify the low pupil ratio that is so necessarily in the education of our deaf children.

**Vocational Opportunities**—I know of a state that has approximately 7,000 deaf citizens—and only one vocational counselor for the deaf. I attended a regional meeting of vocational rehabilitation counselors where it was brought out that no state in the entire region had a planned program for serving the multiply handicapped deaf. This meeting pointed out the work that was being done in rehabilitation of alcoholics, hard core unemployed, mentally retarded, emotionally disturbed and public offenders and yet this important and misunderstood segment of the deaf population was being overlooked.

**Social Services**—There now exists only a handful of communities where social services are available for the deaf. Community services taken for granted by hearing people such as marriage and family counseling, mental and physical

health facilities, financial and budgeting services and legal aid, are not available to deaf citizens. (In addition to the above, the deaf also need help with insurance problems and interpreting services.)

**Publicity and Public Relations**—Newspapers throughout the country are still using the terms "deaf and dumb" and "deaf-mute," to describe our deaf population. At a meeting of a Governor's Conference for the Handicapped, a participant inquired "Do you mean that you consider deafness a handicap?" A well-known television personality advised that it took one year to get an okay to sing a song in language of signs on TV.

**Federal Legislation**—U.S. Senator Ralph Yarborough spoke to the Junior NAD recently in Texas. He advised that increased support is needed from people all over the country to facilitate passage of proposed programs for the deaf, now before the Senate in Washington, D.C.

I have seen for myself how effective parents can be when they go to state legislatures and explain their school's needs. There are several states that have greatly expanded their vocational rehabilitation programs for the deaf because they were made aware of the lack of services available to their deaf citizens. Most social services organizations for the deaf have been initiated by the deaf themselves. Publicity and public relations campaigns, conducted on a local level, have brought about better understanding of the handicap of deafness in some communities. Because of the efforts of a few dedicated people, Federal support for programs to better the lot of our deaf citizens has increased from \$78,000 a few years ago to \$86,000,000 at present.

From north and south, from east and west, no matter where you live we need your help. Please believe me when I say that it takes no special talent to write a letter to your state legislature or your U.S. Congressman or U.S. Senator. You are a voter and this is what counts—not your skill in composing letters. Everytime you see a newspaper use a term such as "deaf and dumb" and "deaf-mute," take time to write a letter advising them that these terms are old-fashioned and offensive, and that the word "deaf" will adequately describe this segment of our population. When you see the language of signs used on television, immediately write a letter to your local

station thanking them for this service to the deaf. Television stations consider one letter as representing 100 viewers—use this knowledge to let the stations know that there are hundreds of deaf viewers in their area who enjoy and appreciate the use of the language of signs on television.

**The solution is not to let George do it!** I have met many of the Georges around this country during the past year. They are overworked to the point of exhaustion—and they are already doing all that they possibly can. If further progress is to be made in bettering the lot of our deaf citizens, we must have more leadership and support from deaf citizens and parents of deaf children throughout the country. **If you are reading this we need you!** When you have finished reading this column, please pass it on to other friends who do not receive THE DEAF AMERICAN.

There is a tremendous job to be done—but lest you feel the task is insurmountable, I would like to share a quote of Thomas B. Huxley's with you. It is this—**I am unaware of anything that has the right to be called an impossibility!**

This is how I feel about the job that lies before all of us who care about the lot of our deaf citizens. Working together, I am sure that we can get the job done. I am asking that you volunteer to become Assistant Georges by accepting your responsibility to the deaf community. If you are willing to join the parade of progress for the deaf in our country, please send me your name and address. I will then place your name on a mailing list of people who have promised to respond to pleas for help.

**Remember, letting George do it isn't the answer**—We need you—Please don't close your eyes to this plea for Help! Help! Help!

(My address is 3631 E. 42nd Street, Indianapolis, Ind. 46205.)

### Santa Clara Valley Organizes Association for the Deaf

The Santa Clara Valley Association for the Deaf has been recently organized to utilize both the talents and energies of deaf and hearing people to increase understanding and communication between the deaf and hearing worlds. Membership is open to deaf, hard of hearing and hearing people who display an interest in helping deaf people integrate into society. Besides assisting the deaf with their unique problems, the association is encouraging education in the language of signs. Information concerning this association can be obtained by writing to S.C.V.A.D., P.O. Box 9021, San Jose, Calif. 95117.

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Jerry Fail

# NEWS

## From 'Round the Nation

Mrs. Jerry Fail, News Editor  
6170 Downey Avenue  
North Long Beach, Calif. 90805

Mrs. Harriett Votaw, Asst. News Editor  
2778 S. Xavier Street  
Denver, Colorado 80236



Harriett Votaw

### California . . .

Congratulations to the Los Angeles Club basketball team for bringing home the championship trophy as well as coming out on top, for the fourth consecutive year, at the recent AAAD tourney in Akron. Hanging the two plaques will pose no problem but where . . . oh, where . . . to put those huge trophies? The Athletic Committee finds it more of a problem each year 'cause the LACD Clubrooms are practically loaded with trophies.

The LACD bowlers are ready, willing, and able . . . and take off in a few days for Seattle and the PCDBA tournament. Wearing new shirts with the LACD emblem, and determined to do their utmost for us, will be Mike Korach, Curtis Pasley, West Wilson, Henry Barnes and Team Captain Milton Miller.

Bowlers wishing to join the Los Angeles Club's 1969-70 Winter Bowling League should sign up next time they visit the clubrooms. Tentative plans call for at least 10 teams and we will most likely bowl somewhere over in Hollywood. Beginners are welcome . . . so sign up real soon and get in on the fun.

The Long Beach summer league got underway May 21 at Red Fox Lanes with eight teams . . . just a week after the winter league ended. El Monte and Orange County also have organized summer leagues and the Golden West Club of South Gate is signing up bowlers to start soon as they get a full roster. There's room for all and the more, the merrier.

Latest news from the bowling front comes from the Southern California Mixed Bowlers of the Deaf now that all member leagues have completed their 1968-69 schedule. Championship teams who will represent their various leagues in the upcoming Tournament of Champions sponsored by the SCMBD and hosted by the Pilgrims League at South Bay Bowl are listed according to the official SCMBD release. Downey: Iola Luczak, Virgil Luczak, Gene Chandler, Dot Richmond and Ernest Holmes. Inter-City: Doris Helli-

well, Frank Bettencourt, Nime Fry, Frank Webb and Sebby Garro. Long Beach: Jerry Fail, Lucas Martinez, Linda Heilman, John Fail and Stan Olsen. El Monte: Tony Ramirez, Lulu South, Ora Baldwin, Rosie Slemmons and Weldon Westmoreland. Pilgrims: Roosevelt Shepherd, Melba Desselle, Raymond Dynes, Lynn Morgan and Dennis Henderson. Hebrew Association: Annie Levy, Keith Baxter, Betty Jo Frederich, Clarence Morgan and Dennis Wiley. Orange County: Maudie Syphard, Lou Mariano, Keith Kutscher, Larry Stump and Mildred Buchanan. Glendale: Jennie Westmoreland, Dallas Hamblein, Frances Pasley, Arvid Trickey and Saul Brandt. San Fernando: Dot Trickey, Ovaletta Cox, Myron Goldman, Frank Ryser and Fred Lessing. South Bay: Joe Pruitt, Marge Greatrex, Bill Greatrex, Nancy Scallon and Pat Christopher. The tournament promises to draw a record turnout with fans coming from all over to root for their favorite teams. No one dares hazard a guess as to which one of the 10 top teams will win the coveted championship!

Eva Kruger is visiting relatives way down south in Texas and should be back home soon. Elaine Winicki made a quick flight home to Michigan to see her only sister who was hospitalized and died a few days later.

Val Cookson, Chef Extraordinary at the LA Club, suffered a slight stroke while at home the other day. We hope it was not too serious and that he will soon be back with us. Thomas W. Elliott is recovering from the recent hospital stay where he underwent kidney surgery of a most serious nature. We are so glad he is up and about again. Dell Carey is also up and about following surgery for skin cancer behind his left ear.

Mrs. Gertrude Singleton suffered a heart attack recently and is now in a convalescent hospital over in La Mirada near her daughter.

Ben Kronick spent some time in the hospital recently undergoing surgery for gall bladder removal. Ben has bounced back rapidly, however.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Swearingen were honored at a belated wedding shower the

other Sunday afternoon with around 100 close friends gathering at the new Golden West Club in South Gate.

Alex Ramirez passed away at the age of 69 on April 12 following a long illness. He was the brother of Mrs. Mary Broch who died some six months ago.

A baby boy was born March 24 to Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Young. Bruce's pretty wife is a hearing girl and has quickly become adept at using the language of signs.

Captain Bill Armstrong and his bowlers, James Barton, Sebby Garro, and Earl Chisholm, won the Greater Los Angeles Men's Scratch Bowling League championship the other week. Fred Collins and his Long Beach Team comprised of Billy Spears and Harold Thuve rose from the very last place to win the coveted championship of the Southern California Men's Traveling League.

Nanette Fabray made a surprise visit to the LACD the other evening and interpreted for Mrs. Bradley, wife of the candidate for mayor. We found Nanette to be a most charming young lady and greatly appreciate her sincere interest in the deaf. Another important personality was Professor Robert Panara whose most interesting lecture attracted quite a large turnout Friday evening, May 3, and we learned quite a bit concerning "Deaf Writers in America" (too bad we "gossip columnists" don't qualify, huh?). Dr. and Mrs. Ray L. Jones and members of the Leadership Training Class from SFVSC turned out en masse as did most of the CAD state officers and the LACD was pleased to play host to such a gathering with hopes there will be more of the same.

Recent visitors included Gil and Farn Leon of Phoenix. Most of you will remember them from the years they lived among us before they moved to Phoenix.

Peggy and Everett Rattan celebrated their 30th wedding anniversary by taking in the recent AAAD Nationals at Akron. After recovering from what will go down in the archives as the most exciting tournament in the 25-year history of the AAAD, the Rattans flew to Chicago and Warsaw, Ind., to see friends and relatives before winging southeast the sunny climes of Florida where they enjoyed the sights in and around Miami.

Mrs. Mary Walser passed away suddenly of a heart attack at the age of 72 and was buried in her native Minnesota. Mr. Walser is spending some time with his sons in Minnesota but plans to return soon to the home of his daughter in Oxnard.

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## Colorado . . .

Not long ago Larry Rose showed up at the Silent Athletic Club where he met many old friends and made few friends. He made a trip to Europe some time before coming to Denver and was telling about his fiancée in Sweden whom he expects to marry there in June.

Another visitor was Robert Bolger of Wisconsin who had been attending ITU School in Colorado Springs. He is a recent graduate of Gallaudet College and has since returned to Wisconsin.

Richard Chamberlain of Sioux Falls, S.D., has returned to Denver to resume art studies.

Mrs. Mary Heinrichs of Golden has been on her first visit to Tampa and St. Petersburg, Fla.

Miss Irene Groat went back home to Rochester, N. Y., with her father who came to Denver to visit her. She was there only a week when she received a call from the University of Denver Library to begin her new position April 14.

Joe Haden of Englewood passed away on March 20 after a lengthy illness. He is survived by his wife, Ruth, two sons, a sister, Mrs. James Castilian, and other sisters. Mr. Haden and Mrs. Castilian attended the Kansas School for the Deaf many years ago.

Mrs. Elmo Kemp and Mrs. Fred Schmidt celebrated their birthdays on April 16. The difference in ages is about 45 years.

Mr. and Mrs. William Henry flew to Phoenix, Ariz., for a week's holiday, and while there they took a bus to Tucson for a couple days' visit. They returned to their home in Colorado Springs on April 16.

Mrs. Elna Wood, formerly of Denver and now of Los Angeles, had been in the Sun Ray Convalescent Home after her stay at the Viewpark Hospital in Los Angeles. She hopes to return to her apartment at the Pilgrim Towers soon.

Denver Division No. 64 of the NFSD held its annual banquet at Andy's West Smorgasbord on April 5 under the chairmanship of Francis Mog and his committee.

Saturday evening, April 12, was the scene of a wonderful smorgasbord dinner prepared by the Lutheran Church members.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schmidt were recently visited by Mr. and Mrs. Elmo Kemp, Miss Ione Dibble and Verne Barnett. The proud couple showed their visitors their new home and the many beautiful ceramics which Mrs. Schmidt had made for the house.

Bill Mallman of Las Vegas dropped in at the Steak Dinner being held at Carpenter's Hall in Colorado Springs on April 12. Attending the dinner from Denver were Mr. and Mrs. Richard O'Toole and their son, David; Mr. and Mrs. Keith Ferguson; Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Aregi; Mr. and Mrs. Don Warnick; Mr. and Mrs. Ray Beach; Mr. and Mrs. Ronnie Jones;



Walter Von Feldt and Bonnie Kilthau after announcing their engagement.

Miss Bonnie Kilthau and her brother Ray; Jerry Jones, Larry Shively and Verne Barnett.

Mr. and Mrs. Don Sprouse and family were in Grand Junction, Colo., visiting her parents for a couple of days recently.

Mrs. Elsie Reynolds writes that she has been in Hialeah, Fla., since January visiting her sister and husband. While there she took a tour by ship to South Jamaica for five days. At a party she won first prize for the best costume (a native vendor outfit) and received a gold plated trophy and a pen and pencil set. She will return home to San Diego sometime in July.

The weekend of May 2 found Don Sprouse, Rea Hinrichs, Jerome Moers and Eldon Beverly fishing at the Flaming Gorge Reservoir on the Green River in Wyoming.

Garrett Nelson and family have moved to Littleton, Colo., from Tucson, Ariz. They had moved to Tucson from Omaha not too long ago.

Danny Ward and Joe Doherty made their first trip to Washington, D.C., via Chicago and had a visit with their pal, T. Williams, who is attending Gallaudet College. From Washington they drove to Akron to attend the AAAD Basketball Tournament before returning home to Denver.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Reitz of Ogallala, Neb., were in town the weekend of April 25-26, attending the silver anniversary of the Silent Athletic Club. They were teachers at the Wisconsin School for the Deaf before moving to Nebraska.

Arthur Valdez of Salt Lake City also attended the silver anniversary of the Silent Athletic Club. On April 25 David Anthony of Anaheim, Calif., flew in for the celebration. Also in attendance was Clarence Allmandinger, of California, who was on his vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bodnar have moved to Longmont from Greeley where he has secured another position. After their trailer house is sold, they will make their permanent home in Loveland. Mrs. Bodnar was injured in an automobile accident quite a while ago. In spite of her

injured foot, they showed up at the silver anniversary and were glad to be seen by all. Rosemary will undergo further surgery on her ankle.

Bob Brooke had to have his leg recast for another six weeks, much to his disappointment. He broke his leg in a ski accident last January.

John Carlson was called home to Addy, Wash., by the illness of his father the latter part of April. He returned to Denver the week of May 11 and mentioned that Seattle has changed a lot.

Eugene Otteson had surgery some time ago and has been coming along quite well. The Ottesons have moved to Littleton from Englewood.

Mr. and Mrs. Ora Pickett of Adams City and Mr. and Mrs. John Ross of Littleton were among those who made one of their rare appearances at the silver anniversary celebration. Mrs. Pickett has been in ill health but was looking real well.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Kilthau announced the engagement of their daughter, Bonnie, to Walter Von Feldt.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Moers and Mr. and Mrs. Francis Mog have purchased new homes and will be moving soon.

Charles Taskett of West Virginia was in Denver visiting the Richard Boyds and secured a position with the Rocky Mountain News.

Laura Anderson, daughter of Mrs. Rea Hinrichs and Richard Anderson, hopes to attend Colorado State University in Fort Collins in the fall to take courses in speech pathology. She will graduate from Thomas Jefferson High School in Denver this spring.

James Tuskey is a very proud grandfather these days. His grandson, Jerry Melphy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Tony Melphy, is a freshman at Colorado State University at Fort Collins.

Mr. and Mrs. Al Kondrotis are also proud of their son, Bill, who will be at

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Colorado State University next fall. He has been awarded a football scholarship. He will graduate from John F. Kennedy High School this June. Mr. and Mrs. William Henry of Colorado Springs are the proud grandparents.

Mr. and Mrs. William Kemp reported they visited Fred Bailey, 91, not long ago when they were in Gunnison and found him in very good health. Mr. Bailey wishes to be remembered to his friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Steve Janovick, after a winter in Southern California, returned to Littleton recently. They are living with one of their granddaughters.

Mrs. Barbara Hinrichs was the winner of two ribbons in two different divisions at the Rocky Mountain Ceramists Association's 16th Annual Show recently. She won a blue ribbon for one entry and a red ribbon for another.

Pvt. David W. Owens, son of Everett W. and Mildred D. Owens, was graduated from three-week recruit training at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot at San Diego, Calif. on January 23, 1969. He was then sent to Camp Pendleton for three-week basic training, and one week of guard duty, but was set back two weeks by illness. He finally came home for his 20-day furlough and then left for Quantico, Va. to attend school for computer training.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Johnston had a wonderful visit in Kansas City with his former classmate, Robert Zlatek, whom he had not seen for 25 years. They met Mrs. Zlatek and their two children. They also visited Mrs. Johnston's classmates, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Mouthoath. They had a ride to Kansas City, but took their first plant trip back to Denver and just loved it. Ed returned to his job with the Safeway Bakery after the week's vacation.

## Missouri-Kansas . . .

Elmer A. Burch, 83, of Olathe, died February 5 at Olathe Community Hospital. He was a yardman at the Kansas School for the Deaf before retiring.

Raymond Ernest Bowers, 51, son of Mrs. Elmer Bowers, Sr., and oldest brother of Mrs. Beverly Kiser and Elmer Bowers, Jr., passed away of complications resulting from Hong Kong flu on February 10.

"Friendly Shoe Repairman" George Steinhauer, 71, proprietor of the XL Shoe Repair Shop in Leavenworth, Kans., passed away February 14 at his home following a heart attack. The 50th anniversary of his one-man business was marked last year when he was saluted in a Times editorial as a man born with a major handicap and who became a successful businessman. Surviving are his widow, Mary Louise Steinhauer, and a daughter, Mrs. Patsy Majeka, Baden, Pa., and three grandchildren. George graduated from KSD.

Mrs. Rose F. Randall, 69, was killed by a Santa Fe freight train which collided with her car in downtown Olathe on March 14. Surviving are two sons, Jack L. Olathe and James D. of Vancouver, Wash., and five grandchildren. Mr. and Mrs. James Randall and family flew down and stayed in Olathe for a week.

Mrs. Ola Spotts suffered a heart attack on February 16 and was taken to the Bethany Hospital. She stayed there about 10 days and now is at home recuperating.

Mr. and Mrs. Larry Mayes of Fort Collins, Colo., spent a week in Olathe and visited the Kansas City, Kansas, Deaf Center February 22.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Whitlock are happy to have their son Ronnie back with them after being honorably discharged from the U. S. Air Force. He had been fighting in Vietnam for 1½ years. He is now working for the Kansas City Life Insurance Co.

Mrs. Jane McPherson was installed as a new member of Auxiliary Division No. 295 of the Eastern Star Lodge on February 14.

Louis J. Weber, chief officer, was installed as the commanding officer of USA Coast Guard Cutter OJIBWA during a change of command ceremony at the Buffalo Coast Guard base where he was transferred from the Lake Huron Base on January 28. Mr. and Mrs. Joe Weber of Olathe are mighty proud parents.

Harold Kistler had an accident at work for the first time in 40 years as a carpenter. One of his crew dropped a big wrench from a high position. It required 16 stitches to close a head wound.

Cecil Alms of Independence, Mo., became a preacher of the First Christian Church at St. Louis. He and his wife go to St. Louis every weekend, weather permitting.

Charles R. Judge, son of Mrs. Emma Judge has transferred to Quinloun Area Exchange Depot in Vietnam. He is with the U. S. Navy.

Mrs. Grace Wolfe of Delton, Mo., was involved in an auto accident February 20 and suffered a back injury. Her car was hit when she was making a left turn on Highway 71.

Mrs. Donald E. Hyde (nee Dorothy Jackson) received word from her sister, Mrs. Wava Hambel of Arlington, Va., that their mother, Mrs. Ruth Yazel, was very ill so Dorothy flew to Washington, D. C., on March 7 and expected to stay there for six weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Malm sold their old home and moved to 1440 Amhurst near Gage Park in Topeka, Kans. Joe was honored at his place of work, the State Printing Co., on his retirement on January 1 after 46 years. He received a "State Printer" certificate from Governor Docking and a gold watch and nice gifts from his co-workers.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Brown of New Cambria, Kans., spent the winter in Florida. They were disappointed because the chilly and damp weather ruined their "vacation."

Mrs. Vera Gough of Overland Park, Kans., reports that her son Bruce, a sergeant in the U. S. Army volunteered to go to Vietnam three times.

Mrs. Susan O'Connor of Frankfort had a bad fall across the street from her home where she was babysitting and fractured her left ankle. She is staying with her daughter Julia in Solomon, Kans.

Harold Kistler, Mr. and Mrs. Jess Browning, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Benoit and Mr. and Mrs. John O'Connor started the annual picnic in Manhattan, Kans., back in

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1923. Mr. Brown reports that it should be celebrated with a special event on July 20. He is the chairman of this year's picnic which will be held at City Park as usual. Forty-five years of fun-filled gatherings for all Kansas friends there have been appreciated.

## Nebraska . . .

Jim and Dot Wiegand attended the MAAD Basketball tournament in St. Louis and also the bowling tournament in Council Bluffs. Jim was the coach of the Omaha basketball team.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston Best of Fremont went to Grand Island by train in January to visit his brother and family. While there they were sponsors for Paul's son, Steven, at his baptism.

Mr. and Mrs. Don Collamore celebrated their 20th wedding anniversary recently with a dinner at the Esquire Club.

Mrs. M. E. Lindberg, mother of Robert Lindberg, flew to California for a visit of three months with her son Dick and family.

Eugene Hilton graduated from barbering school on February 15 and passed his state board examinations on February 17. He is now working at the Rathbone Village Barber Shop, serving as an apprentice barber for a year.

Emma Marshall has been back in Lincoln for some time from her vacation to the west coast. She also visited Evelyn Bailey, daughter of Mrs. Bernice Kuster.

Evelyn had invited Katherine Mohl to be her guest at the same time so they had a nice visit.

Mrs. June Palermo recently moved to Minneapolis with her husband, Louis. He recently found a nice apartment and is now working for the Minneapolis Tribune.

Emil Hladik, 76, of Omaha, died February 6 after an illness of several weeks. He is survived by his wife, Rose, and two daughters. He graduated from NSD in 1912.

Wilfred C. Mau, of Geneva, Neb., died March 4 at the age of 50. He had been in ill health for some time. He is survived by his wife, the former Loreen Robb, and two children. He was educated at Prescott School for the Deaf in Lincoln and his wife attended NSD.

Brysis Noah Whitnall died unexpectedly on February 7 in Los Angeles. She was the daughter of the late Logan and Grace Noah who lived in Lincoln for many years before they moved to Los Angeles.

Jerry Hendricks, 19, died recently of leukemia in Des Moines, Iowa. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hendricks who are very active in the deaf community of Iowa.

Births: A son on February 15 to Harold and Gladys Lojka of Lincoln; a girl to James and Gloria Kudrna, former Omahans, now of Carbondale, Ill., on February 17.

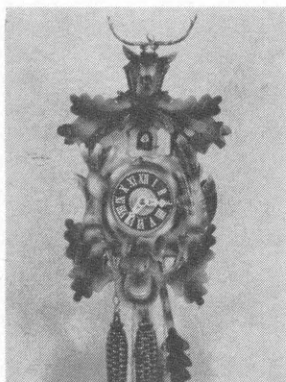
Virginia and Herbert Deurmyer of Lincoln celebrated their 25th wedding anni-

versary with an open house at the Dietrich's Plaza Cafe on March 29. It seemed like most of the Lincoln deaf group were there for the event. Out of town visitors were Vera and John Hibbard of Fair Oaks, Calif., Theda and Ed Hans, Pat and Dennis Froehle of Des Moines, Virginia and Delbert Erickson, Audrey and Don Jack of Omaha, Shirley and Delbert Meyer of Arlington, Neb., LaVonne and Gene of Gretna, Doris and Gerald Badman of DeWitt and Edna and Joe Kalina of Crete. Virginia's mother, Mrs. Sorenson of Des Moines, also attended and visited for several days.

Vera and John Hibbard flew to Lincoln mainly to surprise the Deurmyers at their 25th wedding anniversary since Vera was a classmate of Virginia at the Iowa School for the Deaf. The Hibbards were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Berton Leavitt for two days and dined at Toni and Lugis with the Leavitts and the Robert Lindbergs. They went on to Kansas City, Mo., to visit friends and then went on to Washington, D. C., before returning home to California. John works for the State of California, Department of Water Conservation, writing contracts for various jobs.

Policewoman Barbara O'Mara and Lt. Robert Jateczak of the Lincoln Police Force took a group of deaf persons and their families on a tour of the soon to be vacated municipal building, showing them the old jails, the police dogs and other things of interest. Both Mrs. O'Mara

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and Lt. Jatczak have been taking language of signs lessons from Elly Propp.

Delbert Boese of Lincoln and Gerald Zimmerman of Springfield had a successful fishing trip to Gavis Point Dam at Lewis and Clark Lake near Yankton, S. D., March 29.

Gerald Mayes, a 1952 NSD graduate, has stopped editing and publishing the "Dairyland Deaf News" and his subscription list has been taken over by George and Kyah Evans who will publish "The Wisconsin Deaf News" as a replacement.

Lincoln's First Christian Church celebrated its 100th anniversary in January and the newspaper account of the church's history mentioned that Julia McCoy, a deaf mute, was the first person to be baptized in Lincoln, the event taking place at the foot of P Street during an overflow of Salt Creek in August 1869. Julia McCoy was Mrs. Maude Burlew's mother. Maude was honored during the church's celebration as one of its oldest members.

Ellen Stewart flew to Washington, D. C., in April to visit Gallaudet College and Roy's relatives living in Maryland. She represented the Nebowa Chapter of the Gallaudet College Alumni Association at the Charter Day banquet in Staunton, Va., on April 12.

A housewarming party was given in honor of Bill and Diane Ivins of Omaha on February 23.

Mr. and Mrs. Gary Asmussen of Lincoln have a baby boy, Christopher, born on

February 13. Suzanne is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Gross.

## Texas . . .

### Houston

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Piercy bought a two-story home on Gulf Freeway near Alameda Mall in Sagemont. Mr. Piercy is still running two dry-cleaning shops in South Houston. Mrs. Piercy is employed at Travelers Insurance Company.

Miss Dinah Knox is currently employed at the Houston Post Office. She was a student at Gallaudet College for a short time.

Two tracksters from TSD were among 1,200 competitors in the first Astrodome Federation Relay Championship in Houston January 24-25. Suzan Barker and Sharon Townsend, two 15-year-olds, ran the 60-yard dash and the 60-yard hurdles. In the women's competitions, there was no division according to age and both girls had to run against high school, college and university students.

Miss Barker was in third place in the preliminaries with a time of 8.9, which qualified her to run in the finals, mostly against university students. She placed eighth in the finals.

### Dallas

Charles Cox of California was in Dallas February 7-8 visiting relatives. His wife, the former Ovaletta Cobb, attended TSD.

Charles is a product of the Colorado School for the Deaf.

A picture of three SMU coeds and Francis Sevier was printed in the Dallas Morning News February 10. The three members of Theta Sigma Phi, in preparation for a journalism career conference, looked over the shoulder of Sevier, who is employed by the Dallas Morning News.

### Fort Worth

Mrs. Bernice Hooper, 74, of Grand Prairie, died February 23 after a short illness. She was born in Pilot Point and had lived in Grand Prairie 25 years. She was the widow of the late Hosea Hooper. She is survived by a son, Bill; a daughter, Mrs. Ralph Coleman of El Paso; a sister and two grandchildren. She was buried in Arlington.

W. J. Capps of Cleburne died February 16. Survivors are a son, Jefferson R. Capps of St. Petersburg, Fla., two sisters and two grandchildren.

Mr. and Mrs. Ronnie Coleman of Fort Stewart, Ga., have a baby girl, born February 6. Mr. Coleman, grandson of the late Hosea Hooper, used to be a houseparent at TSD while studying at the University of Texas.

### Austin

Ronnie Crockett, son of Mr. and Mrs. Seth Crockett, has enrolled at Los Angeles Art Center College of Design where he expects to study for 2½ years.

### Corpus Christi

Miss Edith Joyce Autrey, daughter of

# 1949                      20th Anniversary                      1969

## INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC DEAF ASSOCIATION

### July 13 - July 20, 1969

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Mr. and Mrs. Frank Autrey, and William Richard Carr were wed in the First Baptist Church in Corpus Christi on May 10.

#### Amarillo

Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Parmenter, formerly of Dallas, have bought a home in Amarillo.

Officers of the Amarillo Club for 1969: Rudy Gamblin, president; Jackie Meek, vice president; Emmett Hall, secretary; and Mrs. Gamblin, treasurer.

Jimmy Reed of Lubbock is a frequent Amarillo visitor. He is an employe of Methodist Hospital in Lubbock.

### Metropolitan Washington . .

Jean Ginsburg, formerly of Ohio, a mathematician assistant at John Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory in Silver Spring, Md., was married to John Shickel of Virginia, a printer for Booz-Allen Research, Inc., in Bethesda, Md., on April 13 at the Watergate Hotel in Washington, D. C. Ed McGann of Virginia was best man and Karen Brill of Ohio, a senior at Gallaudet, was maid of honor. A luncheon reception followed and then the newlyweds motored to Florida and the Great Smoky Mountains in North Carolina for their honeymoon. They are now residing in Rockville, Md. The bride had five bridal showers prior to the wedding.

Harvey and Mark Corson went home to Philadelphia to attend the funeral of their beloved grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Singerman, who passed away at 79 after a long illness.

Frances Parsons has recovered from a major operation, thus delaying her trip around the world by two weeks.

Mrs. Glenna Watson is feeling good, too, after surgery.

Among those from this area and Baltimore who attended and/or participated in the Great Lakes Bowling Tournament in Detroit were the Max Pyles, Richard Hammocks, James Mansons, Ronald Duleys, James Buemis, Larry Harrods, Mrs. Gertha Kurtz, Lee Calvaruso, Wilson Norwood, Frank LaRosa, Richard Barney, Robert Barbour, Roger Sellers, Tom Zarembka and Bill Bowman of Richmond, Va.

Engagements: Carol Rosenthal and Roger Konalski of Long Island, N. Y.; Joan Somers and John Harvey; Lois Gower and Dominique Morin of Maine; Kathleen Lukaszek and Charles Marsh from Arizona.

Lois Gower was tendered a surprise bridal shower on May 11 by Pat Leon, June Eastman and Hazel Kundert at the home of Hazel Kundert. Twenty women attended. Lois planned to leave her employment at Gallaudet on May 29 as an assistant to Gilbert Eastman of the drama department to prepare for her wedding on August 30 in her hometown in Maine where the couple will live after the wedding.

Lawrence Newman

## Reaction to SEE! SEE! SEE! SEE! Article

### THE CALIFORNIA FORUM

1017 Lido Street  
Anaheim, California 92801

13 February 69

My dear Mr. Newman,

Thanks for your note last week along with a further contribution titled "Teacher Training") for THE CALIFORNIA FORUM.

There are two reasons, one minor and one major, why I do not think we shall be able to use your contributions after "See! See! See! See!" This decision has nothing to do with you personally, nor with your English!

The minor reason is the fact that your contributions also appear in THE DEAF AMERICAN. Although we did begin the series with "See! X 4," as a bimonthly paper we are easily and progressively overtaken by the monthly DEAF AMERICAN: it is four articles ahead of us now, (we did scoop the monthly with an announcement of your "Teacher of the Year" award) and a reprint in THE CALIFORNIA FORUM would be just that—a reprint. Of course, I am assuming all good teachers subscribe to THE DEAF AMERICAN, the one and only national publication of its nature.

The major reason, however, is the following from a writer who wishes to remain anonymous at this time. (His letter is hastily written and he wishes to re-write and polish . . .) I quote:

" . . . What I have to say is slightly critical. I feel guilty about that basically because (of the fact that you seem) willing to give of your own time, talent and energy for no recompense at all to put out The Forum. I also feel that it is a much better Forum than we have ever had before.

"Now for the critical part. It was certainly true, as you admitted in your Sept.-Oct. editorial, that the articles seemed to be heavily weighted in favor of the Anaheim-Riverside School for the Deaf area. Frankly, they also seemed heavily weighted toward a more "manual" point of view. Please understand that I don't object to manual methods (I use fingerspelling as an aid to speech in my own classroom) or to residential schools. I think, however, we ought to make an effort to balance our presentation, more particularly since much more than half of our membership are usually day school (primarily oralist) teachers. Only if we can get them to see one another's views, clearly and dispassionately presented (if that's possible) can teachers on both sides of the ancient controversy begin to learn from one another, respect one another's positions, and maybe even soften up a little on their own views. (That was a heck of a disjointed sentence, but it just came pouring out of

my disjointed mind that way.) My main point is that I am afraid that too much of one point of view will only anger a large segment of our teachers. (Solutions?)

"I was particularly bothered by the article, "See! See! See! See!" by Lawrence Newman. If you want my honest opinion (which most people don't really want, and few are stupid enough to give, but I'll give it to you anyway and hope that we will still remain friends) I'm afraid that if I am going to be subjected to four more of Mr. Newman's articles, I have grave doubts as to whether I will join C.A.T. next year myself.

"It got a very negative reaction from many of my day school friends in this area. When I asked one young new teacher what she thought of it, I remember that she gave me one of those half forced smiles— not wanting to offend—and said, "Well, it was kind of cute." It struck me that perhaps that trite word, "cute" fits pretty well. The article cute in both dictionary senses of the word: 1, clever and 2, **shrewd**. It was cleverly written to be sure, but I carried with it—in the text and between the lines—an insidious message.

"The message was very clear. It was that all of you teachers who are trying to get your students to "Talk! Talk! Talk! Talk!" (We all recognized the reference to the old Tracy Clinic maxim) and to Learn! Learn! Learn! Learn! without using any manual assistance are engaged in an absurd waste of time akin to trying to teach a blind child to read without the assistance of a tactile aid like braille.

"This allegory could be criticized. No one is asking a deaf child to Hear! Hear! Hear! Hear! and to depend on that method alone for his education. To be a parallel allegory this would have to be the "one-and-only method" akin to asking a blind child to See! See! See! See! and to depend entirely on seeing as the one and only avenue to knowledge.

"Well, anyway, the above point is not the important one. Even if the allegory were a good one, I would object to the manner of presentation, (How can I make this clear?)—the **subtle undertone** of both Newman articles (there was another earlier) which said to me, at least, that I should be ashamed of myself for doing what I am doing to deaf children. Of course, this says that I am not a professional; that I just haven't studied the subject, or just don't understand the subject well enough to be doing what I am doing, and that consequently I need someone like Mr. Newman, who is very smart—much smarter than I—and who knows all about teaching the deaf, to come along and bang me over the head with his little teacher education messages from time to time. And if I listen very carefully to the



Great One, then I will finally get it through my thick head that the only way to teach deaf kids that makes any sense at all is to use all avenues: speech, finger-spelling, sign language, etc. **This may very well be true!** In fact, I don't even disagree with this conclusion (although many do). It is not that point I object to; it is the manner of presentation. Well, I think I have belabored that point long enough . . ."

The above-quoted letter was received after the November-December issue of THE CALIFORNIA FORUM was put out, so it had no influence on my decision to leave out your second contribution. In fact, my reasons are stated on page 4 of that issue. The letter, however, had some bearing on the issuance of a smaller and stark January-February newsletter.

I have to agree that THE CALIFORNIA FORUM has been slanted, and I think you well agree, too. Here, I must state, for your own information and, since I am printing this letter, for the information of the readers of THE CALIFORNIA FORUM that the board members of the C.A.T.D.H.H.C. have always given me a completely free hand with the editing of the newsletter, so there is no problem of coercion from above. Rather, my problem appears to be lack of commitment from below. As of 25 January '69 we have only 60 members of this Association: that's less than the teaching force in some schools for the deaf!

If I may paraphrase: uneasy shakes the hand that holds the red pencil!

Sincerely,  
David A. Anthony  
Editor

P.S. If you care to draft a reply to the above, perhaps I'll print it, too.

\* \* \*

February 21, 1969

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Your letter filled me with shock and dismay. It was not because of what the day school person had to say but because you allowed yourself to be intimidated by him. You promised to print at least four of my articles and requested that I send in as many more as I could but you announced the change of plans after the third issue came out without giving me a chance to appeal or to discuss the whole matter.

I think you should be filled in on a few facts: You were fully aware that my articles would be printed in THE DEAF AMERICAN and although you wanted to print them first this was not of paramount concern at that time. An examination of the first issue will show, anyway, that most of the items were reprints from other sources.

It would be naive to assume that all good teachers subscribe to THE DEAF AMERICAN. Most of us would consider it astounding if at least 1% of the whole teaching force in the area of the deaf in California were subscribers. Which brings me up to a crucial point: Few day school teachers have had the opportunity to read the writings of the adult deaf. Conversely,

few of us have the opportunity to express our thoughts in published media that reach day school people. **The Volta Review** is highly biased. My articles may be considered slanted or biased but the **Forum** itself is not. Anyone is free to write a rebuttal. My articles should stand or fall by the analytical writings, rebuttals or evaluations of other professionals. The reader should be given an opportunity to judge, weigh and sift. The deaf student, in the end, will benefit from such airing. After all, what does the word "forum" mean?

You state that the Association now has only 60 members. What is implied is that additional controversial articles would further reduce the number of members. What book or magazine has suffered from controversy? Can it be stated that controversial organizations do not flourish or that only those organizations whose members are in agreement with each other continue to exist? Do you honestly feel that you can hold or increase the ranks of the membership by not printing thought-provoking articles or by not permitting a spokesman to express the sentiments of a segment of the membership?

Have you stopped to study the Convention program to be presented by the Association at San Diego, March 8? I will not go into details but here is a program that is truly slanted. Do you recall the workshop at Santa Barbara? The deaf were lumped together in one or two workshops. There was not one deaf workshop leader. The Alexander Graham Bell Association had their convention in San Francisco. Do you think they would have allowed an interpreter to use the sign language there? In our straitjacket of deafness we have been a patient people. We have not rioted or shouted "Burn, hearie, burn."

Don't you think that at least we are entitled to a page or two to express our thoughts and feelings?

If an association is so weak that it falls apart because of a few articles then let us go out with a bang and not a whimper.

Enclosed you will find my reply to Mr. Anonymous.

Sincerely,  
Lawrence Newman

\* \* \*

February 21, 1969

Dear Mr. Anonymous:

I wish you would reveal your name so that if we meet I could go over, shake your hands and chat with you. Although I feel you are way off base in your statements about my "See! See!" article I respect your right to speak up and to differ with me.

First, permit me to refer to your criticism of my approach. I used a satirical approach which, in the annals of literature, has been an effective tool in ameliorating or changing adverse social conditions. There was a famous piece on bad child labor conditions in the early part of this century. If I remember correctly the satire was in verse and there were

lines such as "While the child toils and sweats all day, the men on the golf course are at play." Referring to the refusal to serve the Negro people at luncheon counters, satire was used recently by Harry Golden when he said that if we all stood up when being served there would be no problem.

My article was not referring to teachers in particular but to the system as a whole. You realize that today 95% of the deaf school population is prelingually deaf while not too many years ago the postlingually deaf type predominated. A system that permits the same methods to be employed for two diverse deaf population types is absurd. A system that does not make allowance for the increasing number of multiply handicapped deaf children is absurd. A system that is bent on making deaf children pale imitations of hearing children instead of teaching them to accept their deafness and the limitations imposed by it is absurd. A system that represses a deaf child's natural urge to communicate freely, that considers speech and lipreading more important than language and learning is absurd. I was hoping that by satirizing such absurdities we could be provoked, could laugh at ourselves and could try to come down to more sensible and realistic ways of educating the deaf.

I consider the education of the deaf a highly complicated, difficult and trying field. I feel that teachers of the deaf in all types of programs have a frustrating and enormously difficult job and that so many of them are unsung heroes and heroines. It, therefore, was strange to me that you felt I was belittling your type. I consider the teaching of speech and lipreading an indispensable part of a deaf student's total development but I disagree with the extent and the way they are being used. It is ironical the way you feel about my banging you on the head with my "little teacher education messages." No deaf persons run teacher training programs, few are in positions of authority, and yet if an adult deaf person who has experienced a lifetime of deafness dares to put his feelings and thoughts in words you resent it. Your resentment is so great that you threaten to quit our Association. You complain about the "manual slant" while, luckily you do not have to do any lipreading. I choose to call it a slant to reality especially when 73% of the spoken words cannot even be seen on the lips.

You mention the negative reaction to my article you received in your area. At the risk of sounding immodest, I would like to mention some positive reactions I received not only on a local and a state but on a national level. One hearing day school teacher made reprints and mailed them out to parents of deaf children in her area. An administrator of a day school program decided to make it required reading for new teachers in her area. There were requests for reprints from a psychologist in the Midwest and from a school administrator. Another day

school teacher liked it enough to ask for three reprints so that she could post it on her bulletin board, pass it around to other teachers and to parents. Most important of all, deaf uppersons themselves wrote or told me in person how great the article was. The National Association of the Deaf has decided to make the article part of their brochure on lipreading.

My articles should stand or fall by the analytical writings and rebuttals or by the evaluations of my fellow teachers or other professionals. The reader should be given an opportunity to judge, weigh and sift. The deaf student, in the end, stands to benefit.

Sincerely,  
Lawrence Newman

P.S. As an afterthought and in view of your statement that you could not stand any more of my articles I am taking the

liberty of quoting a hearing man from Des Moines, Iowa, a consultant for the deaf and hard of hearing, in regard to one of the articles that was to be printed in the FORUM:

... to comment on your article, "Reality is Sometimes Funnier than Fiction." It is one of the most humorous and yet touching articles I have ever read on the subject of what it means to be deaf. Although my parents are deaf and I have been around the deaf all my life, I have never before realized the full import of why my mother always has so much loose change in her pocketbook. Because your article provides such excellent insight into deafness, I have taken the liberty of reproducing it and sending it to our counselors in our district offices as an in-service training bulletin . . .

20. Q. Has a member the right to change his vote after having voted?

#### Answers

1. Yes, but it should be asked through the Chair (presiding officer). It is then up to the speaker to consent or decline to be interrupted. See page 181, Robert's Rules of Order, Revised (RROR).

2. No.

3. No.

4. No. It must be specified in a bylaw to authorize an assessment.

5. No. The duty of the secretary in most cases, is to record what is **done** by vote of the assembly, and **not** what is said by the members. See page 249, RROR.

6. Yes.

7. See page 249. RROR. (Because the minutes cannot be read at the next convention.)

8. Yes. It would be a waste of time to insist on a second when it is obvious from the voting that there is **general support**. See page 247—RROR.

9. No, unless ordered by a vote of the assembly, or authorized by the bylaws. If authorized by the rules, his appointments are final, unless there is a provision in the bylaws that requires the approval of the president's appointments.

10. No, unless a member of the committee resigns. If one resigns or is discharged by a vote of the assembly, the president can then replace him.

11. No. The Chair should **always** welcome an appeal. It is his opportunity to explain the reason for his decision and to shift the responsibility for it to the voting members. But it is out of order to appeal if the Chair follows the constitution, bylaws, rules of order and standing rules.

12. Yes, but in doing so they should **not** vote on the question of loyalty to the presiding officer, but in the specific parliamentary issue raised by the appeal. An appeal is really a motion to **sustain** or **reverse the Chair's decision** by a majority vote.

13. No, not unless specified otherwise in the bylaws.

14. Yes, unless rescinded (killed) by a vote of the assembly.

15. Yes.

16. No.

17. No.

18. No, not as long as members desire to debate. He **can** stop debate when time limit (10 minutes) unless time extended by a vote of the assembly or time for adjournment is up (which time has been set by a vote of the assembly).

19. No, not until everyone else has had his chance. If no one else cares to claim the floor, he may again debate, but no more than twice without the consent of the assembly.

20. Yes, provided the Chair has not announced the result of the vote. After the result has been announced, he may do so only by general consent. If objection is raised, a motion to grant permission may be made and passed by a majority vote. The motion to grant permission is undebatable.

## QUESTIONS AND OPINIONS

on

## Parliamentary Procedure

By Edwin M. Hazel

Qualified Parliamentarian, Member, the National Association of Parliamentarians, and the Chicago Association of Parliamentarians, American Institute of Parliamentarians, Illinois Association of Parliamentarians



Question: Please tell us the causes of failure among clubs (organizations). Thank you—RPE.

Answer: There are many causes—chief of which are as follows:

a. Lack of understanding the value of fundamental principles of parliamentary law. Parliamentary law is, in a sense, really the **rules** of the **game** of democracy, comparable to the various technical games such as football, baseball, chess, checkers and many others. A meeting without rules to guide us is just like a ship without a compass. The observance of parliamentary rules is absolutely necessary as it insures fairness, equality, harmony and fraternal spirit among the members. Not only this, but it also protects the rights of the assembly (organization); the rights of members; and the rights of the minority.

b. Lack of decorum (politeness) in debate—raw, tactless, discourteous, offending or insulting language which are not permissible (**out of order**).

c. Same officers in their offices **too long**. Need for "**new blood**."

d. Favoritism, factionalism or cliquism.

e. Poor leadership.

1. Q. Is it proper to ask a speaker (debater) a question when he has the floor during a business meeting?

2. Q. After an installation of elected officers, may the president change the officers to suit himself?

3. Q. Is approving a budget the same as approving the bills for expenditures?

4. Q. In the absence of a special rule, has a club the right to assess its mem-

bers in dues?

5. Q. May personalities and discussions be recorded in the minutes?

6. Q. **After** the first meeting of the session (convention), should the recording secretary read the minutes at all meetings till adjourned sine die?

7. Q. At the last meeting of the session if it is found impossible for the recording secretary to read the minutes, may the board or a special committee be authorized to read, correct and approve the minutes?

8. Q. At the last club meeting, a motion to adopt was **passed** without having been seconded and discussed. Would such a motion be binding (legally enforceable)?

9. Q. Has a president any authority to appoint committees?

10. Q. Once an appointment is made, can the president change it?

11. Q. Is it rude or discourteous to appeal from the Chair's decision?

12. Q. Should members vote on an appeal?

13. Q. May the board of directors change action taken by the assembly?

14. Q. Do old "outdated" rules still exist or remain in force?

15. Q. May an honorary president serve on a committee?

16. Q. Has the newly-elected president power to declare **past** action of an organization null and void?

17. Q. May an auditor be a member of the board?

18. Q. Can the president stop debate?

19. Q. May a member debate twice on the same question?



# Stars And Strikes In Detroit

By AL VAN NEVEL

"Don't spare the strikes!" was the sage advice given to the 194 teams that converged on Detroit on April 19 and 20, 1969, for the 33rd Annual Great Lakes Deaf Bowling Association Tournament. With \$15,435 in prize money as incentive, not much more had to be said although some bowlers embellished the advice with a little "body English" of their own.

"Body English" notwithstanding, the record 132 teams entered in the men's division and the 62 in the ladies' division all started out even thanks to the GLDBA's handicap provision which allows the great majority of ordinary bowlers to compete with the high-average keggers. The big bombers, however, have their day, too, because the GLDBA distributes substantial prize money in the actual pinfall events.

The handicap pins were the big equalizer for the Flint Association of the Deaf No. 2 team. Posting an actual pinfall total of 2660 over the three-game route, Captain James Tyler's squad added 276 gratis pins for a 2936 total and the \$1000 first prize in the men's handicap event. Tyler, as becomes a captain, led the way by banging out an opening 233 game but had to yield series honors to teammate James Wollard's 582-69-651. The Flint team was a model of consistency en route to the winner's circle. After chalking up a first game score of 890, they tacked on 886 and 884 to outdistance easily the runnerup Buffalo Club for the Deaf No. 3 team by 30 markers.

In the actual pinfall team event, the old axiom that the home team has the advantage held true again. After being hit by four consecutive splits in the fourth frame of the first game, the Detroit Association of the Deaf Thunderbowl Classic team became reacquainted with the boards to strike out in the beer frame of the middle game and proceed



Harvey Ellerhorst was general chairman of the 33rd annual Great Lakes Deaf Bowling Association tournament held in Detroit.

to a 2715 total which just nosed out Bedford's barbershop quintet from Springfield, Ill., by 14 pins. The DAD team must have been charmed. In addition to having the home lanes advantage, the DAD'ers also had the general chairman of the tournament, Harvey Ellerhorst, in their lineup. They needed all the help they could get because their score was uncommonly low for a first-place team, the 2715 being a mere three pins better than their combined season average. This winning score, like the others rolled, was indicative of the difficulty the deaf keggers had in lining up the lanes.

The value of a handicap provision was shown again in the two-man event. Two New Yorkers, Steve Krasutsky and Charles Brenner, probably rolling Manhattan brand balls, made good use of their combined 184-pin bonus by pinning on 565 and 523, respectively, for a 1272 aggregate and the \$400 first prize. The Morris brothers of Toledo made a nice run at them for a while but came up 28 pins short and settled for second money.

Another brother act, however, succeeded. James and Leslie Massey of Indianapolis, both sporting identical 176 averages (How brotherly can you get?), copped the actual pinfall doubles with an 1170 total edging out **by one pin** the Morris brothers (again). There must be a moral here. In the Masseys' act, Leslie could crow a bit. It was his seven strikes in a row leading to a closing 241 that provided the impetus. But James had a little to say, too. It was his double in the last frame while Leslie had an open that preserved the narrow margin and fattened their bank accounts.

Apparently Phil DiFalco of Detroit never heard of brotherly love. It was more a case of "love thyself." Stringing seven big ones in a row in the opener and four in the closer, he entered into the tally sheet 244-165-218-627 for the individual actual pinfall crown. Having no brother to share the loot, he decided

he may as well do a "twin." Adding 60 pins handicap to his scratch 627 gave him a "double"—the handicap crown in addition to the scratch crown. He had comfortable margins in both events, tipping Milwaukee's Arneson by eight in the scratch event and Miller of South Bend by 17 in the handicap derby.

If you are not yet convinced that the hometown bowlers had the advantage, consider this: Alex Marchuk, after sharing in the actual pinfall team event championship money, showed that he could master the alleys the next day, too, by shooting a 625 in the doubles and 569 in the individual event to go along with his 571 for the All-Events Scratch title. Martin Miller assuaged his second place finish in the Individual Handicap event with the king role in Handicap All-Events. Recovering from a poor 139 opener, he proceeded to pound out three 200 games and a 1619-228-1847 to top Bronder of Paterson, N.J., by 13 maples.

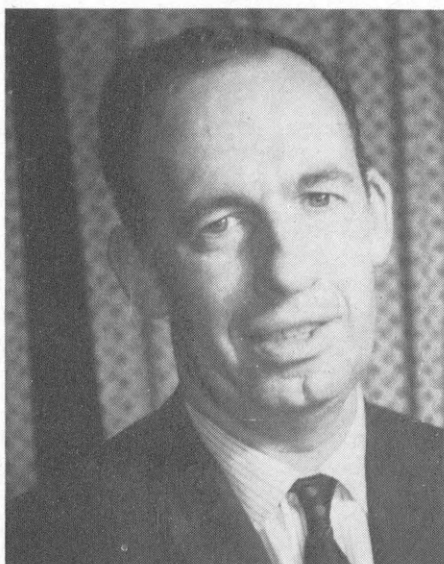
In the Ladies' Division, the American Deaf Women's Bowling Association, being run for the 22nd time in conjunction with the GLDBA, a record 62 teams toed the line for the race to the prize money.

Breaking the tape at the finish line in the Team Handicap event was the Demunda team from Buffalo with its 2709 total. DAD's No. 1 team kept some of the money in town by placing second, 45 pins behind the leader.

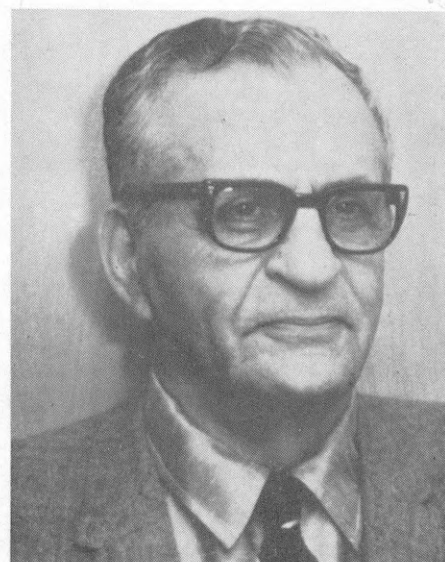
The DAD ladies added to their purses the second place money in the scratch event too by placing 34 pins behind the winning 2344 turned in by the Co-op Credit Union of Akron.

The Doubles Handicap event went to D. Schulz and I. Kettinger of Utica, Mich., who carved out a neat 1158 to bury runnersup Arrowsmith and Gilbert of Detroit by 39 pins. Their 1014 scratch, however, was not good enough to edge Duhon and Beinecke of Akron who toppled 1040 for the doubles scratch first prize.

The star of the ADWBA was Delores Downey of Newark, N.J. With a third



John F. Mauer of Pittsburgh, Great Lakes Deaf Bowling Association president.



Herman Cahen of Cleveland, Great Lakes Bowling Association secretary-treasurer.

place finish in the Doubles Handicap already under her belt, Delores bowed them over with a rousing 591 singles series to take the Individual Scratch crown. Adding a mere 12 pins handicap also gave her a second in the Handicap Singles. Her composite scores for the two days totaled 1627, a neat 180-plus average, which gave her the All-Events title. Breaking her hold on the top positions was V. Majocha who took the Individual Handicap top prize. The Pittsburgh lass also swept home out in front for the All-Events Handicap title.

The winning was not confined to the alleys though. In the annual election of officers, former vice president John Maurer of Pittsburgh edged past president Alex Radanovich of Detroit. Radanovich then replaced Maurer as veep. The secretary-treasurer position went to the irreplaceable Herman Cahen of Cleveland. Herman, incidentally, has held this position since 1960 and it was primarily through his efforts that the GLDBA has grown to be such a big event. A tireless worker and innovator, Herman designed the scoresheets that are used in the GLDBA tournaments and which do much to keep things running smoothly.

On the ADWBA side of the fence, officers elected were Lydia Abbott of Akron as president; Nancy Connell of Cleveland as vice president; and Bea Davis as secretary-treasurer. Bea's husband, J. B. Davis, Chicago, is the GLDBA law committee chairman.

Next year's tourney will be in Cleveland. The 1971 GLDBA is set for Rochester and the 1972 rolloff will take place in Pittsburgh.

## Northern California Outgolf Central California

The Northern California Golf Association held its annual tournament at Turlock on April 20 and at the same time competed against the Central California Golf Club for the Deaf in a match which ended 5-3 in the North's favor. Winners for the North were George France (90) over Bill Dunn (92); Don Browning (99) over Larry Shoemaker (112); Malcolm Grabill (91) over John Martin (98); Larry Rountree (104) over Reno Coletti (124); E. Whisenant (106) over R. Yelland (123). For central California, John Eberwein (96) defeated Emil Ladner (93); R. Hyatt (96) defeated Manuel Aguirre (101); and J. Thompson (101) defeated Frank Smith (99). Handicaps were used to even the

matches.

Among individual scores France won low gross with 90 followed by Grabill 91, Dunn 92 and Ladner 93. Low net was won by Eberwein with 78; Hyatt, 78½ and a five-way tie with 79 among Shoemaker, Ladner, Aguirre, Whisenant and Thompson. Prizes were also given for lowest number of putts, longest drive and nearest to hole. A total of 22 golfers participated.

Plans are underway to sponsor a Far West Golf Tournament in 1970 which will be open to all deaf golfers in the country. It will be conducted like the famous Midwest Golf Tournament with two-day competition.—Emil Ladner

## Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor:

Once I was an advocate of the Rochester Method. But we must comply that this advantageous method commands only above average deaf.

When and if one fingerspells fluently, he must keep his mouth shut. Only profound problem lies in pronunciation which requires eternally lots of practice and time to pronounce.

Signing is said to be the "lowest" form of language communication while fingerspelling is a useful form of language communication but hardly used by the majority.

And thus, I am in favor of any method, whether it be oral or manual or Roches-

ter Method or combined or simultaneous so long as the teacher who employs such methods, has two basic principles in mind:

1. The secret of teaching the deaf is to understand the deaf child as an individual.
2. Having done the first principle, decide which method suits that deaf child. (Not the method that suits the teacher best.)

To excel in oral skill, one must have a gift for this. Oddly enough, many manualists can lipread fairly well.

Since the Rochester Method is not the answer to any problem, we must switch method as to accomplish teaching or clarifying as well.

Howard Palmer

West Hartford, Conn.

\* \* \*

Dear Editor:

A model rehabilitation office is needed!

As economic problems become acute the need for a model state rehabilitation bureau for the deaf is needed.

Specialized service with a competent placement office fluent in signs seems to be the answer. However, each state writes its own ticket and the Federal Rehabilitation cooperates to the best of its ability.

New York, New Jersey and many other states need to establish separate facilities so that the deaf may receive the maximum help.

It would be a good project if the National Association develop a model plan so that all 50 states would benefit equally. The officers could investigate the best features of several well organized offices such as Michigan, Utah and North Carolina, where good records have been established in previous years.

At present New York and New Jersey are two of the most populous states without a specialized program.

The National Association of the Deaf should follow up this idea now before a serious economic upheaval leaves us in dire straits.

D. A. Davidowitz

Spring Valley, N. Y.

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# NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of the DEAF

Robert O. Lankenau, President

George Propp, Secretary-Treasurer

Frederick C. Schreiber, Executive Secy.



N.  
A.  
D.

## President's Message

An **urgent** appeal to state association officers: Please send in to the Home Office the dates, place and name of chairman of your state conventions. So many requests are being received for NAD representatives that it is vital to know far in advance in order to schedule individuals to attend. Even if you have no intention of asking a NAD representative, we would still like to know of your plans. Won't you please help us?—Lanky.

\* \* \*

One of the most comprehensive books on parliamentary procedure has now come out under the name: "The New Primer In Parliamentary Procedure" by Marie H. Suthers. I heartily recommend it to association presidents and anyone else who has the responsibility of managing meetings. Copies may be obtained by writing to the NAD Home Office or Edwin M. Hazel, Parliamentarian, 12024 Wentworth Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60628. Cost is about \$5.00 and well worth it.

\* \* \*

An open letter to:

May 24, 1969

Mr. Robert Pagel, President  
Wisconsin Association of the Deaf  
108 Quaker Circle  
Madison, Wisconsin 53716

Dear Bob:

I am concerned, yes, deeply concerned by your letter which mentioned complaints about the NAD quota. How could we be of help in this situation?

Would it be possible for your people to hold socials, stage a play, have a dance, sell candy, collect TV stamps and even attempt one of the numerous other possible alternatives as a means of raising money to pay your quota?

More than ever before, we need the complete cooperation of every state association and Wisconsin is an important member state. A few years ago we leaned over backwards to satisfy your people by moving to Washington, D.C. Have they forgotten this? This was proof enough that the NAD is not too big to listen to its "bosses."

Bob, tell your membership we are **not** "them" we are "YOU." The cooperating states are the NAD—we are not a separate entity—we belong to each other to each and everyone of you—we work for YOU.

The simple fact we obtain government grants and have been able to work on a wider basis is only because YOU people have seen fit to support the National Association of the Deaf. Without your continuing support we will die. YES! die a horrible, lingering, death. Do your people want this?

Here in Ohio, we had the problem of quota payments also—the people felt that everyone should share in supporting our National Association so we raised the dues to \$5.00 per year. Our membership still hovers around 500 each year—not bad, don't you think?

Don't you realize that the amount of money for membership wouldn't even pay for one night's bowling, or 18 holes of golf followed by the 19th hole activities?

Think! Bob, we must not criticize our membership—we must make them want to join. We must make them see the benefits derived from doing so and above all, we must make them feel important and have a desire to be "active" members. Most of us purchase life insurance with the hopes that we won't see our beneficiaries receiving it before we have lived a long and useful life. Likewise the NAD—we purchase its protection of many kinds with hopes that we won't need it during our lifetime but it sure is great knowing both are there in case it is needed.

The NAD may look big, so far away, and seemingly out of touch with the rank and file deaf person. I assure you it is not so. We can and will do everything possible for our members be they Advancing or Cooperating—we are not going to allow ourselves to lose touch with our deaf friends anywhere.

The Leadership Workshop to be held in Salt Lake City, Utah, in August 1969 is a typical example of how the NAD is thinking. We are making every effort to find potential "grass roots" level leaders—both men and women—to attend this workshop. Something that will help our cooperating states. A college degree is not needed here.

The NAD can and does do work at the top level. Sometimes over and beyond the comprehension of the "average" deaf person. However, our hearts are still with the "little deaf man" down in Tallahassee, up in Bankok, Maine, over in Las Vegas, or nearby in D. C. These are the people the NAD was founded to help—these are the people we want to continue to help.

With your continued cooperation, we can do this and I am sure that the majority of fine, deaf people of your state will see fit to continue our close relationship which, boiled down amounts to only 0.41¢ a day. Just think of it—only four-tenths of a cent a day. How anyone

could complain of such a small amount is beyond me.

Our wives waste more than this when they cut up the heads of lettuce for salads. They throw away much more than this through aged onions or potatoes. We men waste much more than this by lost golf balls, by throwing away half-smoked cigars and cigarettes, by ordering one extra beer when we are not actually that thirsty, and then leave it half consumed on the local bar. On and on it goes.

So you see Bob, we must take positive action we must show, prove, create a desire, make people feel proud to be members and supporters of the only National Association that represents them in this rapidly growing and ever changing technical world of ours.

How would we feel to wake up some morning and find we couldn't drive a car, couldn't hold a job except at the whim of the government, couldn't have equal employment opportunities, couldn't have insurance? In short, become wards of the state.

Is my imagination running away with me? Don't be too sure before you say—yes! Other countries experience these same problems, more or less. Why couldn't we?

Our unions are represented, the blind are represented, the colored people are represented, the veterans are represented, the big man is represented, the little man is represented. Don't you think we deaf need to be represented also?

Support your NAD and be proud of it.

Thanks for listening, Bob. When one has his whole heart in a thing he sometimes gets carried away.

You see, I would hate to have the deaf people of America lose all the numerous benefits that they have been fortunate to receive all these years—all because of a measly \$1.50 per year or 0.41¢ per day. It's beyond my comprehension I assure you.

My best wishes for a successful convention and may the good people of Wisconsin carefully consider the fact that the NAD needs them and they need the NAD.

Sincerely,

Robert O. Lankenau, President

\* \* \*

Footnote:

The above letter was sent to Mr. Robert Pagel of the Wisconsin Association of the Deaf. It is a typical letter that could have been sent to any one of you Cooperating Member (state) associations who may have some misconceptions of the functioning of YOUR National Association of the Deaf. You may not need our help now but isn't it great; doesn't it feel nice to know someone is in there pitching for all of YOU in case the need arises?—Lanky.

# NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of the DEAF



## HOME OFFICE NOTES

By Frederick C. Schreiber

"No news is good news," or so the saying goes, but insofar as our grant programs and home office building is concerned—no news is a pain in the neck.

Unfortunately we will have to put up with that because at this point—no news!

The Registry of Interpreters grant for 1968-69 is entering its last month. While we have no reason to believe that this will not be continued, we have not yet received approval of the new application.

Our Communicative Skills progress report is in; as is our request for continuation of this project which runs through August.

The International Research Seminar project is in the "mopping up" stage with galley proofs of the proceedings pouring into the office prior to the July 1, 1969, target date for getting this into circulation.

Both Junior NAD projects—the Midwest Demonstration and the Texas affair are also in the closing stages. The Leadership Training Workshop in Salt Lake City is yet to come. This project incidentally is scheduled for August and elsewhere in this issue you should be able to find details on this important training program.

The Executive Secretary was one of the few deaf people invited to witness the signing of the agreement between the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and Gallaudet College for the operation of the Model Secondary School for the Deaf on Friday, May 16. The MSSD, as readers may recall, is one of the things that the NAD asked for at its San Francisco convention in 1966.

In other activities, the NAD, as a member of the planning committee for the National Citizens Conference on Vocational Rehabilitation, has succeeded in insuring that the deaf will be adequately represented at their forthcoming meeting. Approximately 30 deaf people will be involved in this meeting June 25-27, 1969, most of them local leaders. In addition there will be an adequate number of interpreters on hand to insure that the deaf will be visible and able to take part in the discussion. At the preliminary meetings of this planning committee, Terry O'Rourke, Al Pimentel and the Executive Secretary all took turns in attending. Final details are being handled by NAD Executive Board Member Pimentel.

## NAD Law Committee Invites Suggestions

The NAD Law Committee is now organized and ready for suggestions from members, both Cooperating State Association members and individuals. The Las Vegas convention authorized the Law Committee to hold a two-day meeting in conjunction with the next meeting of the Executive Board of the National Association of the Deaf for a thorough study and revision of the by-laws. This meeting is expected to be held late this year and to be able to get everything in order by that time the Law Committee needs to know the desire of members as to proposed changes in the bylaws early so that as much as possible of the drafting can be done before the committee meets.

The Law Committee hopes to have these revisions ready for publication early next year so that members can discuss them and decide as to their merits before the Minneapolis convention in 1970 and perhaps give their Representatives instructions. This the Law Committee cannot do without cooperation of members, so please send suggestions in early to the chairman.

### Members of the Law Committee:

Gordon L. Allen, Chairman, 2223 19th Avenue N. E., Minneapolis, Minn. 55418.

Jess M. Smith, 5125 Radnor Road, Indianapolis, Ind. 46226.

Leo M. Jacobs, 1021 Leo Way, Oakland, Calif. 94611.

Mervin D. Garretson, 3509 Kayson Street, Silver Spring, Md. 20906.

Frank Turk, Box 1010, Gallaudet College, Washington, D.C. 20002.

Jack C. Lamberton, Box 626, Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C. 20002.

The Home Office staff has been continually on the go. Board Member Pimentel was commencement speaker at the Louisiana School for the Deaf and went from there to the convention of the Professional Rehabilitation Workers With the Adult Deaf in Hot Springs, Arkansas, May 18-21. The Executive Secretary and Communication Skills Director O'Rourke also attended the PRWAD convention.

On June 11, the Executive Secretary will be commencement speaker at the Kendall School in D. C. He also has attended several meetings along with Mervin D. Garretson of the COSD and Joseph Weidenmeyer of A. G. Bell with respect to our joint efforts on improving TV programs for the deaf, the latest meeting being with the National Association of

Broadcasters. NAB has expressed an interest in our problems and have indicated they would look into this to see what they could do to help.

The MINNESOTA CONVENTION Committee is making wonderful progress in its preparation for the 1970 NAD convention. While it is not generally realized, 1970 will also mark the 90th anniversary of the NAD, leaving us just 10 short years and five conventions away from our centennial celebration in 1980.

Our correspondence and the influence of the NAD continues to grow. Possibly this is a result of increased international participation both in the World Federation of the Deaf and the International Seminar.

We were fortunate to have a visit with Dr. Dragoljub Vukotic, president of the World Federation of the Deaf, just prior to his receiving his honorary doctorate from Gallaudet College. Dr. Vukotic was most appreciative of the increased activity of the NAD in world affairs and expressed the hope that this participation will continue to increase as time goes by.

While it will probably be too late to help here, readers will be interested in knowing that through the courtesy of Dr. Thomas Coleman, executive director of the National Association of Hearing and Speech Agencies, NAD members in the D. C. area will have their NAD membership recognized at the June 20-24, 1969, 50th Anniversary Conference of that organization. In other words members of the NAD will be permitted to register and pay the member registration fee rather than the non-member fee.

This is another example of the growing bonds and mutual cooperation between the NAD and the NAHSA and it is hoped that this relationship will continue to grow.

Summer is now upon us. Current plans call for the addition of two summer employees to take up the slack while our regular staff goes on vacation.

Many of our state associations will be meeting this summer. To all of them and to all of you, the Home Office wishes to extend its best wishes for successful meetings and pleasant vacations. We'll be back in August!

## Quota Payments Made By All Except One State Association

As of June 5, quota payments for 1969 had been made by all the NAD's Cooperating Member (state) associations with the exception of the Arizona Association of the Deaf.

State associations are urged to send in their lists of officers elected this summer and other details.



## Seminar Proceedings Soon To Be Available

Proceedings of the International Seminar on Vocational Rehabilitation, an NAD-sponsored conference held in May-June 1968, will be available on request from the National Association of the Deaf, 2025 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., 20006, as of July 15. Copies of the Proceedings will be distributed without charge as long as the supply lasts.

### NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

#### April 1969 Income

##### National Association of the Deaf

Affiliation	\$ 10.00
Membership Dues	475.20
Contributions	102.50
Publications	589.83
Quota Payments	6,688.50
Inventory	2.50
Reimbursements	902.31
Indirect Costs for Grants	2,595.79
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$11,366.63</b>

##### Deaf American

Subscriptions	456.09
Advertisements	95.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>551.19</b>
Grants	18,000.00

Total combined income \$29,917.82

#### April 1969 Expenses

##### National Association of the Deaf

Payroll	938.46
FICA	64.42
Executive Secretary's Salary	1,346.14
Publication	296.00
Printing	163.75
Supplies	154.19
Postage	173.60
Telephone	63.25
Freight	22.10
Repair & Maintenance	39.50
Insurance	74.11
Furniture & Equipment	339.75
Miscellaneous	20.37
Executive Secretary's Expenses	335.10
Services Rendered	636.65
Per Diem	169.20
Captioned Films Expense	5.14
TBB Expenses	128.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 4,969.73</b>

##### Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf

Payroll	2,492.83
FICA	72.85
Supplies	101.20
Postage	99.62
Telephone	30.90
Insurance	62.13
Indirect Cost	357.86
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 3,717.39</b>

##### Communicative Skills Program

Payroll	2,166.14
FICA	82.60
Travel	168.00
Professional Services	8,266.64
Publications	490.50
Supplies	176.08
Postage	48.23
Telephone	96.06
Insurance	35.68
Miscellaneous	9.25
Per Diem	310.00
Leadership Training Program	500.00
Expenses	1,737.93
Indirect Costs	1,737.93
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,087.11</b>

##### Deaf American

Payroll	160.00
Rent	10.00
Travel	231.65
Printing	1,423.46
Postage	104.50
Telephone	32.42
Commission	2.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,964.78</b>

##### Census

FICA	27.97
Salary	500.00
Telephone	6.55
Insurance	65.42
Miscellaneous	1.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>601.74</b>

##### International Seminar

Postage	10.00
<b>Total combined expenses</b>	<b>\$25,350.75</b>

# NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of the DEAF

## NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF Statement of Financial Condition, April 30, 1969

Assets	
Current Assets	
Cash	\$ 62,294.13
Investments (at cost)	25,032.86
Accounts receivable	27,039.15
Government	\$24,685.15
Others	2,354.00
Prepaid expenses	2,682.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$117,048.33</b>
Fixed Assets	
Office equipment (\$12,191.97 less \$2,834.08 allowance for depreciation)	9,357.89
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$126,406.22</b>
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	\$ 6,465.50
Unearned Income	60,803.34
DEAF AMERICAN subscriptions	\$ 8,441.79
Grants	\$52,361.55
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 67,268.84</b>
CAPITAL	
Dewey Coates Fund	\$ 196.50
Operating Surplus	58,940.88
<b>Total Capital</b>	<b>\$ 59,137.38</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Capital</b>	<b>\$126,406.22</b>

### THE DEAF AMERICAN

#### Statement of Receipts and Expenditures for the Period Between May 1, 1968, and April 30, 1969

Receipts		Expenditures	
Subscriptions	\$11,558.86	Salaries	\$ 1,897.00
Advertisements	1,860.70	Rent	50.00
Back Issues	12.50	Travel	304.13
Share of Membership	2,839.00	Supplies	549.82
NAD Support	4,692.48	Printing	16,627.58
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$20,963.54</b>	Communications	1,073.43
		Commissions	461.58
		<b>Total</b>	<b>\$20,963.54</b>

### NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

#### Statement of Receipts & Expenditures For the Period Between May 1, 1968, and April 30, 1969

	NAD Fund	Grant Fund	Total
Contributions	\$ 4,196.00		\$ 4,196.00
State Quotas	12,223.50		12,223.50
Advancing Memberships	10,836.20		10,836.20
Investment	3,093.03		3,093.03
Publications	8,004.07		8,004.07
Services rendered	15,509.68		15,509.68
Convention	32,210.07		32,210.07
Grants	13,894.32	175,989.22	189,883.54
Other income	725.24		725.24
<b>Total Receipts</b>	<b>\$ 97,692.11</b>	<b>\$175,989.22</b>	<b>\$273,681.33</b>
Expenditures			
Executive Secretary's salary	\$ 6,192.17	\$ 11,307.46	\$ 17,499.63
Professional salary	200.00	41,493.72	41,693.72
Office salaries	8,874.25	44,431.22	53,305.47
Benefits	762.98	3,589.30	4,352.28
Travel	3,565.57	40,281.85	43,847.42
Rent	4,695.93	830.00	5,525.93
Communications	1,707.49	3,157.31	4,864.80
Supplies and printing	8,369.25	12,153.23	20,522.48
Equipment depreciation	2,193.03		2,193.03
Executive Secretary's expenses	1,502.83		1,502.83
Convention	25,582.80		25,582.80
Deaf American support	7,531.48		7,531.48
Committee expenses	736.74		736.74
Other services	8,997.27	16,622.46	25,619.73
Other expenses	3,856.69	2,122.67	5,979.36
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 84,768.48</b>	<b>\$175,989.22</b>	<b>\$260,757.70</b>
<b>Net gain 5-1-68 - 4-30-69</b>	<b>\$ 12,923.63</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>\$ 12,923.63</b>

## Indiana Association Elects Gale Walker As President

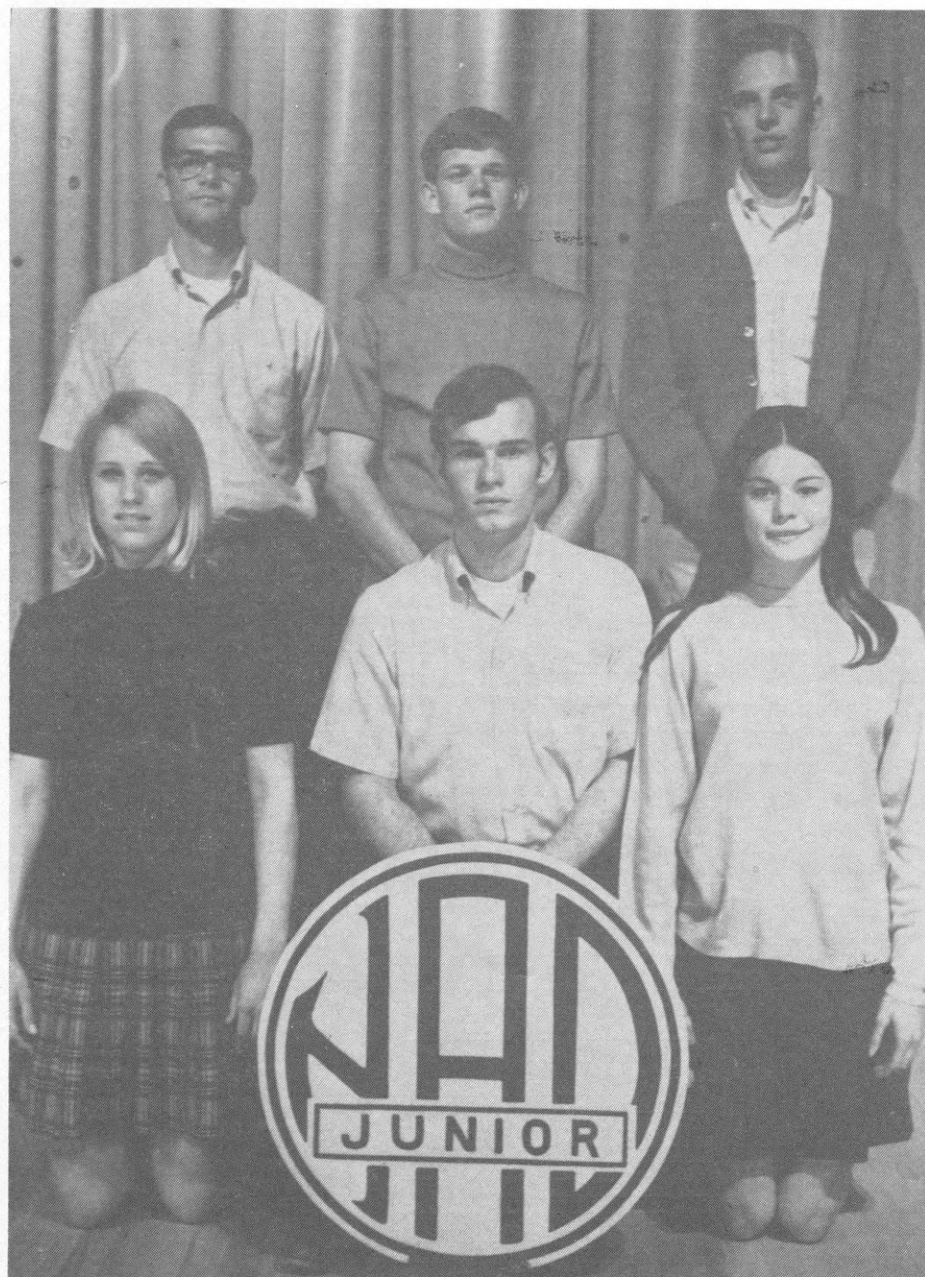
At its 26th convention held in Marion, June 6-7, the Indiana Association of the Deaf chose Gale Walker of Indianapolis to fill its presidency. Other officers: Norman Brown, first vice president; Jess M.

Smith, second vice president; Joseph Kindred, secretary; Thomas Waisner, treasurer. Other members of the board of directors are Paul Baldrige, James Swalley, Leslie Massey, and Dr. Anthony Hájna. Eugene Schick was named Representative to the 1970 NAD convention in Minneapolis.



# Junior National Association of the Deaf

PROMOTING THE TOMORROW OF ALL THE DEAF  
BY WORKING WITH THE DEAF YOUTH OF TODAY



OFFICERS OF THE ARIZONA JNAD CHAPTER, 1968-1969—Left to right, front row: Deanna Hess, assistant treasurer; Jerry York, president; and Valerie Oracion, vice president. Back row: James Krawiack, treasurer; Scott Duge, secretary; and Richard Leon, corresponding secretary.

## Gallaudet JNAD Service Appreciated

Gallaudet's Office of the Director of Development, Dr. David Peikoff, recently sent the Gallaudet JNAD chapter a check for \$10 in appreciation of "a splendid service" the chapter rendered at the April 11 unveiling ceremony of the new Edward Miner Gallaudet statue.

The chapter members' designated responsibilities included distributing programs to guests, ushering them to their seats and keeping the crowd in their places, as well as cleaning and tidying up the Alumni Room in the basement of the E. M. Gallaudet Memorial Library following the reception.

## Iowa Chapter Play Goes Over Big

On the evening of April 26, the Iowa chapter of the JNAD presented Agatha Christie's "Ten Little Indians," a mystery play in three acts. Jointly sponsored by the Des Moines Chapter of the Iowa Association of the Deaf, the play took place in the Franklin Junoir High Auditorium, Des Moines, attended by an overflow audience.

With sponsor Miss Shirley McLeland as the backbone of the program, and David R. Peterson as co-sponsor, the Iowa JNAD chapter is greatly indebted to Dr. C. Joseph Giangreco, superintendent of the school, for his sincere, steadfast backing of the chapter without whose encouragement this ambitious project would not have been a reality. The chapter also owes a full measure of thanks to many dedicated people who have helped in innumerable ways not only toward the play's success but toward the total development of the deaf youth as well.

## Iowa JNAD Produces Attractive Handbook

Another especially noteworthy and commendable Junior NAD undertaking is the Student Handbook compiled and published by the Iowa chapter. This useful booklet contains pertinent information concerning dormitory rules and regulations as well as helpful advice on personal habits and responsibilities. This could perhaps be one project that other chapters might well duplicate, as it is an essential mode of guidance for students in residential schools.

## Nebraska Chapter Banquet Highlight Of The Year

The Fireside Restaurant in downtown Omaha was the setting of the Nebraska Junior NAD chapter's banquet the evening of April 28.

All planning was done under the exclusive direction of the banquet committee, as follows: Robert Schiffbauer, chairman; Lori Reigle, secretary; Shelley Sipp, program chairman; Mike Aquila, awards chairman; John Whyrick, artist; Terry Heidecker, photographer; and Connie Nichelson, toastmistress.

Frank Turk, national Junior NAD Director and dean of preparatory students at Gallaudet College, was the guest speaker. He had the day before flown in with the Nebraska delegation from the Deaf Youth Workshop in Austin, Texas, in order to be present at this gala occasion.

Printed on the back of the banquet



program was a poem, "The Bells Will Ring Again," which was written by Linda Cox, a senior, who also rendered it in the language of signs. Highly-talented, winsome red-headed Linda has been one of the most outstanding and invigorating JNAD members from the country over.

## AAAD Donation to JNAD Gratefully Acknowledged

The American Athletic Association of the Deaf has donated \$300 towards the Gallaudet national headquarters' mimeograph machine fund. The machine has already been purchased and the national director's monthly "Newsletter" for April to all chapter sponsors was the machine's first job. Heretofore, a dilapidated machine had been doing the national chapter's duplicating work and so the new machine is greatly appreciated.

## Plane Sidetracked

What was supposed to be an ordinary trip back home turned out to be bonus-laden when the jet leaving Austin for Dallas early Sunday morning, April 27, at the conclusion of the second Deaf Youth Leadership Demonstration was diverted to Shreveport, La., due to bad weather conditions in the Dallas area.

The diversion to Louisiana was an unexpected opportunity for many of the delegates who were traveling by jet for the first time. They were delighted to have the occasion of setting foot on yet another new state.

Soon, however, the large group was airborne after the plane had refueled. The plane flew up to Arkansas and then headed back to Dallas, touching down too late for most of its passengers to make their connections homeward.

Anxiety dissolved when three special Braniff agents met the group and directed it to a large lounge where refreshments were served while the agents diligently placed calls to other flights for bookings.

Within the hour spaces were booked for certain groups, while other groups were put on other flights on a standby basis. The groups included delegates and their sponsors from Florida, South Carolina, Idaho, Indiana, California and New Mexico, with the largest contingent from Gallaudet and Kendall, to mention only a few. The last groups to leave were Washington State and Oregon on a standby basis at 6:35 p.m. Some of Mother Nature's weather extremes can be exasperating but it was more of fun in this case, and then it can be something to remember for a long time to come. It was later discovered that a twister had hit the outskirts of Dallas, causing considerable damage.

During the Braniff agents' attempts to locate space on other flights, a lone middle-aged lady was noticed sitting in the background, engrossedly taking in the flying, conversational hands of the

## Sketches Of School Life

By OSCAR GUIRE

### The Study of Algebra

When I started my last year at the California School for the Deaf, I told my teacher, William Caldwell, that I wished to study for Gallaudet College. He handed me an algebra and he said, in effect, "You are supposed to know the first 260 pages before going to Gallaudet. If you are admitted to the college, you will finish the book during your first year. Work on the problems whenever you have time after doing the other things which you have to do. If you do not understand anything in the book, ask me to explain. When you have worked on a number of problems, take the book of answers from my desk and correct your work. If you are unable to solve a problem, ask me to show you how to do it. I will help you only when you ask for my help. Finally, leave your corrected work on my desk so that I may know what kind of progress you are making."

That was the way he taught algebra to all pupils who were candidates for admission to Gallaudet. In addition to me there were three boys who were candidates. They were Lewis Peterson, Walter Valiant and George Whitworth. Valiant and Whitworth went to college in 1915. Peterson and I followed one year later.

Each candidate progressed at his own rate in algebra, depending on his quickness in learning and industriousness. It took one of them one year. It took another three years to do the same thing. The rest of them (two) needed two years.

The teacher did not choose problems for us to work on. I worked every problem in the first 260 pages. I presume that the other boys did, too. The teacher did not put pressure on us to hurry up or slow down.

For many subjects the teacher's value is exaggerated. Mathematics is easy to learn without a teacher. I never found it necessary to ask my teacher to explain anything or show how to solve a problem. I do not know how it was with the other boys. I did not watch them. If one cannot learn elementary and intermediate algebra without a teacher, he can never be a good mathematician.

At Gallaudet College, Frederick Hughes was my teacher in advanced algebra. It was his second year of teaching at Gallaudet. During his first year of teaching he taught English and history to the Preparatory Class. Dr. Amos Draper, who taught mathematics to the Preparatory Class many years, retired in 1916 and his place was assigned to Hughes.

JNADers, sponsors and invited guests. The sight moved Dean Richard Phillips of Gallaudet to remark: "Now that hearing lady understands what a deaf person feels like in the hearing world."

Hughes was not specially trained in any particular subject. In those old days when one was hired to teach at Gallaudet, he was usually started on the Preparatory Class. He was not required to be a specialist. He was assumed to be capable of teaching any of the subjects required of the Preparatory Class. He might later become a specialist. Hughes was a specialist in sociology at the time of his death.

Advanced algebra was taught twice a week for two terms (six months). It began with quadratic equations. Hughes gave the class two weeks to review "old stuff." He put the class through the book at a reasonable pace. The class reached the end of the book at the end of the second term. It was a satisfactory course.

Whenever Hughes started a chapter, he gave an explanatory lecture. He assumed that the class could not understand the book. I ignored his lectures and read my book.

One day I kept my eyes on my book for some time while he made an explanation to the class. Finally, he said to me, "Please keep your book closed. You make me nervous." I was not checking on the accuracy of his explanations. At the California School I had become used to learning algebra from the book without a teacher's help and I liked that method. I understood the book and was not interested in his explanations, which, after all, only repeated what the book said.

However, I acceded to Hughes' request and never again opened my book while he was making an explanation to the class.

Seven years later I returned to Gallaudet. I taught mathematics to the Preparatory Class. Hughes was still teaching mathematics to the Preparatory Class. The same textbook was used but his method had changed and was, in my opinion, less satisfactory.

The Preparatory Class was divided into three sections as before but the basis for selection was changed. There was one all-boy section, one all-girl section and one mixed section. When I was a student, the fast learners of both sexes were put in the mixed section. When I was a teacher, the slow learners of both sexes were put in the mixed section. The all-boy section was assigned to me. Hughes took the other sections.

He and I used the same textbook but we used different methods of teaching. Each one of us had complete control over his method. I had seen another textbook, which I thought was better. I did not try to use it. I do not know if I would have been allowed to use it if I had wanted to. At any rate it was better for

all the three sections to use the same book though it was impractical to require the two instructors to use the same method of teaching. At the end of the first term some of the students were transferred from one section to another.

I taught advanced algebra as the catalog said it should be taught. I started with quadratic equations as directed by the catalog. I divided the number of pages (from page 261 to the end of the book) by the number of recitation days. With this as my guide, I put my section through the book at a fast pace. It arrived at the end of the book at the end of the second term. Thus it learned what, according to the catalog, it was supposed to learn.

Gallaudet was not accredited at the time. I taught as one would be expected to teach at an accredited school. A school does not amount to much if its instruction is not of a quality which is expected of an accredited school.

Hughes spent all of the first term on intermediate algebra which should have been learned before coming to Gallaudet. He did not start quadratic equations until the start of the second term. This lateness prevented his sections from finishing the book and learning all of what they were supposed to learn.

When I started to teach, I gave my section two weeks (four recitation days) to review "old stuff." The boys seemed to have a difficult time. I questioned them.

I found that about one-half of them had not had intermediate algebra and therefore were not ready for advanced algebra. Before coming to Gallaudet they had covered only about the first 150 pages of the textbook instead of the required 260 pages.

It was Professor Isaac Allison's fault. He taught mathematics to the freshman class. Since he was the oldest instructor in mathematics, it was his job to prepare the entrance examination in algebra. For several years it covered only a part of what a candidate was expected to know. The last one was always printed in the catalog as an example.

The catalog was clear as to how much algebra a candidate was expected to know, but many teachers in the schools for the deaf disregarded the statement and used the sample examination as their guide.

I wrote a letter to President Hall, criticizing Allison's policy of making the examination too easy. I called attention to the conflict between the statement and sample examination in the catalog. He passed my letter to Allison, who asked me to give him a sample of what I thought the examination should be like.

I wrote an examination and gave it to him. I did not pick hard problems, but I picked problems which covered the entire field which the candidates were supposed to know.

He did not tell me what he thought of my sample or what he was going to do

with it. If he did not use it as his next examination, he at least used it as his guide in writing his next examination.

The result was that a storm of protest and criticism from the schools for the deaf broke over the faculty. Allison had to upgrade the papers in order to have the usual number of successes.

Many years later I wrote Vice President Irving Fufeld and asked for an entrance examination in algebra. He sent me a printed examination which had been bought from a publisher of standard examinations. It was unsatisfactory. It covered only the first semester of high school algebra. The candidates for Gallaudet were supposed to have the equivalent of two semesters of high school algebra.

## Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor:

In the March issue, Paul L. Taylor's article on the teletypewriter mentioned that Robert Weitbrecht did not think it would be feasible for the deaf to use the radioteletypewriter because they would have to acquire a radio license. Did he imply that it is **difficult** for the deaf to get a radio license?

The crux to this is quite obvious: If the deaf became licensed radio ham operators, we wouldn't need to use the telephone media at all. Am I right?

Elliott Rosenholz

North Brunswick, N.J.

The Greatest Book Since  
"THE RAINDROP" . . .

## A DICTIONARY OF IDIOMS For The Deaf

Over 19,000 copies of this most impressive and useful volume have already been sold by the American School for the Deaf. This book is considered one of the most useful aids a deaf person can have and one that should be on EVERY bookshelf. If you have not yet ordered your copy, do so now.

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## A Dictionary Of Idioms For the Deaf

American School for the Deaf  
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YOUR NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF CONVENTION  
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## The Minnesota Association of the Deaf, Inc.

"Deafinitely" Invites You To Attend Its

## 38th BIENNIAL CONVENTION IN ST. PAUL, MINN., AUG. 8-9-10, 1969

Convention Headquarters: Thompson Memorial Hall, 1824 Marshall Ave., St. Paul, Minn. 55104 . . . the Deaf Minnesotan's Home-Away-from-Home.

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# U. S. Office Of Education Establishes Eight Centers To Serve Deaf-Blind

Establishment of eight regional centers to serve deaf-blind children in 41 states has been announced by the U.S. Office of Education. The Centers were authorized by the Congress as a result of the German measles (rubella) epidemics which affected an estimated 20,000 to 30,000 children in 1963-65.

Associate Commissioner James J. Gallagher of the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, which is responsible for setting up the centers, said that plans are underway to establish two more centers in Fiscal Year 1970 to develop programs and services in the remaining states. "The Deaf-Blind Centers will make a significant contribution toward planning, developing and providing services for many of these children who suffer from impairment of both vision and hearing," he said.

"These deaf-blind children have been deprived of their major avenues of learning and contact with the everyday experiences of life which normally are taken for granted," he added. "Their restoration to society is one of the great challenges in fulfilling the nation's commitment to educate our more than five million handicapped children. To help meet this challenge, which places an additional responsibility on the nation's limited facilities for education of the handicapped, Congress authorized the Deaf-Blind Centers."

The Centers are authorized by Public Law 90-247, which amends Title VI, Part C of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. Federal funding for Fiscal Year 1969 is \$1 million.

(In this program the term "center" refers not to a building but to a comprehensive regional system of services for deaf-blind children, involving the states

in the area and coordinated by a designated agency).

Five of the centers will start operations June 1, 1969. Three others will devote their first year, starting June 1, to planning and developing specific programs to meet the needs of deaf-blind children. The five operational centers will provide comprehensive diagnostic and evaluative services, education, adjustment and orientation programs; as well as consultative services for parents, teachers and others who are involved directly in the service of deaf-blind children.

These five centers will involve participation of 26 states and will be served by the following coordinating agencies:

Alabama Institute for the Deaf and Blind, Talladega, Ala., which will coordinate services in Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia and Florida.

California State Department of Education, Sacramento, (California, Nevada, Arizona and Hawaii).

Perkins School for the Blind, Watertown, Mass., (Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine).

The New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, Bronx, New York City, (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware).

Washington State School for the Blind, Vancouver, Wash. (Washington, Oregon, Alaska, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming\*).

Fifteen states will be involved in the programs of the three planning centers. Their activities will be coordinated by:

Michigan State School for the Blind, Lansing, Mich. (Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio).

Callier Hearing and Speech Center Dallas, Tex., (Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New Mexico).

Colorado State Department of Education, Denver, (Colorado, Utah, Nebraska, Kansas, New Mexico\*, Wyoming).

The Deaf-Blind Centers will be administered through the Division of Educational Services of the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, directed by Dr. Frank B. Withrow. The national program will be supervised by Dr. Donald R. Calvert, chief of Project Centers Branch, and Robert Dantona, Coordinator of Centers and Services for Deaf-Blind Children.

\* States participating in more than one Center program during the planning period. After the first year they will be assigned to a definite area.



Gallaudet College's Johnny Samuels (above) took second place in the shot put at the 1969 Mason-Dixon Conference track championships.

**GLAD TIDINGS TABERNACLE**  
(Assemblies of God Deaf Missions)  
325 West 33rd St., New York, N. Y.  
Sundays—3:15 p.m.  
Reverend Croft M. Pentz, Pastor  
Phone 201-355-9568

**SOUTHERN OAKS ASSEMBLY OF GOD  
CHURCH OF THE DEAF**  
6440 S. Santa Fe, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Sunday—9:45 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 7:00 p.m.  
Wednesday—1:30 p.m., 7:30 p.m.  
Rev. Elmo Pierce, pastor

## Baptist

**WEALTHY STREET BAPTIST CHURCH  
FOR THE DEAF**  
811 Wealthy St., S.E., Grand Rapids, Mich. 49506  
Sun. Services: 9:45 a.m.; 11:00 a.m.; 7:00 p.m.  
Christian Captioned Films for the Deaf  
Christian Literature for the Deaf  
Baptist Bible Institute for the Deaf  
Rev. Jim Sloan, Minister—616-456-8506  
You'll Come and Visit Us

A warm welcome for the deaf . . .  
**At FIRST SOUTHERN BAPTIST CHURCH**  
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Interpretation for the deaf at all services:  
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Sign Language Class, Sundays, 5:00 p.m.

When in Southern Illinois . . .

**FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH**  
112 N. Monroe, Marion, Illinois  
Sunday School weekly at 9:30 a.m.  
Worship services interpreted  
Fourth Sunday of Each Month

Worship and serve with us at  
**FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH**  
500 West Main Avenue  
Knoxville, Tennessee  
Sunday: Sunday School 9:30 a.m.; Morning worship 11:00 a.m.; Training Union 5:50 p.m.; Evening worship 7:00 p.m.  
A Full Church Program for the Deaf  
Rev. W. E. Davis, Minister

In Riverside California . . .  
**MAGNOLIA AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH**  
8351 Magnolia Avenue  
Riverside, California  
Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.; Morning Worship, 10:50 a.m.; Training Union, 5:45 p.m.; Evening Worship, 7:00 p.m.  
Wednesday: Midweek Services, 7:00 p.m.  
Interpreters for all ages for all church activities.  
Dr. Walter A. Pegg, Minister, 689-5700

Interpreters present at every service . . .  
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Expressway (Route 30) at Ashland Road  
Mansfield, Ohio  
Sunday—10:00 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 7:30 p.m.  
Wednesday—7:45 p.m.  
Rev. T. L. Leatherwood, Pastor  
James Burton, Supt., Ministry to Deaf

When near Dayton, welcome to . . .  
**GRACE BAPTIST CHURCH (SBC)**  
5965 Lorimer St., Dayton, Ohio 45427  
Sunday School, 9:45 a.m.; morning worship, 10:45; T.U., 6:30; evening worship, 7:30; Wed. prayer service, 7:30. Interpreters, Freeda and Al Vollmer, J. Bowen, F. and G. Ford, Austin Fugate. A full church program for the deaf.  
Rev. Clyde Bowen, minister, 268-4095.

The deaf are welcome to . . .  
**EL CAMINO BAPTIST CHURCH**  
2809 El Camino Ave., Sacramento, Calif. 95821  
Sunday School, 9:45 a.m.; Worship, 11 a.m. (K. and J. Heuser, interpreters)  
Marshall G. Mines, pastor

## Church Directory

### Assemblies of God

**CALVARY CHAPEL OF THE DEAF**  
(Assemblies of God Deaf Missions)  
571 Westminster Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.  
Sundays—10:00 a.m., 11:00 a.m.; Fri.—8:00 p.m.  
Reverend Croft M. Pentz, Pastor  
Phone 201-355-9568

Television Church for the Deaf . . .  
**THE EVANGEL HOUR**  
Channel 11, WPIX-TV, New York City  
Each Sunday at 8:00 a.m.  
Program interpreted by  
The Reverend Croft M. Pentz



**TEMPLE BAPTIST BIBLE CLASS  
FOR THE DEAF**

3008 W. Cortland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Sunday services: 9:45-10:45, 11:00-12:00  
Wednesday—7:30 p.m.

Socials on fourth Saturday of the month  
Mrs. Alma Ullrich, teacher

**Church of the Brethren**

**ROANOKE DEAF BRETHREN  
CENTRAL CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN**  
416 Church Avenue S.W., Roanoke, Virginia

Services: 11:00 a.m. every Sunday.  
Prayer Meetings: As announced.  
All are welcome regardless of faith.

**Catholic**

For information regarding Catholic services in Brooklyn and Queens area of New York City and information for the International Catholic Deaf Association, write Rev. Thomas F. Cribbin, 118 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, New York 11215 or phone Area code 212-768-9756.

When in Illinois . . .  
**ST. MARY'S CHURCH**

Minooka, Ill. Welcomes You!

Meetings of the deaf every 4th Sunday 2 p.m.,  
regular Sunday Masses 7:00, 8:30, 10:30  
"When you travel . . . Ask us!"

**Church of Christ**

**WESTERN HEIGHTS CHURCH OF CHRIST**  
1912 N. Winnetka  
Dallas, Texas 75208

Sunday—9:45 a.m.

Ralph D. Churchill, 941-4660

**Episcopal**

When in Denver, welcome to  
**ALL SOULS MISSION FOR THE DEAF—  
ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL**  
1160 Lincoln St., Denver, Colorado  
Tel. 534-8678

Open every Sunday at 11 a.m.  
All Souls Guild meetings second Friday  
night, 7:30 p.m.  
All Souls Guild socials fourth Friday  
night, 7:30 p.m.  
Rev. Edward Gray

The oldest church for the deaf  
in the United States  
**ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR THE DEAF**  
Episcopal

426 West End Ave. near 80th St.  
Services 11:30 a.m. every Sunday  
The Rev. Eric J. Whiting, Vicar  
Mail Address: 251 W. 80th St.  
New York, N. Y. 10024

When in Birmingham, Alabama, you are  
invited to worship with us at  
**ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH  
FOR THE DEAF**  
110 North 2nd Avenue  
Each Sunday at 11:00 a.m.  
The Rev. Dr. Robert C. Fletcher, L.H.D.  
Minister  
Free captioned movie, 8 p.m., first Saturday

When in Mobile, Alabama, or on way to  
Florida stop and visit  
**ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH  
FOR THE DEAF**  
St. Stephens Road and Craft Highway,  
Toulminville

Services each Sunday at 10:30 a.m.  
Rev. Robert C. Fletcher preaches every second  
Sunday. Over the altar see the world's largest  
oil painting of Jesus Christ healing the deaf  
man. Framed oil painting is 7 feet by 8 feet.

**National Congress of  
Jewish Deaf**

Alexander Fleischman, President  
9102 Edmonston Court, Greenbelt, Md. 20770  
Ben Estrin, Secretary-Treasurer  
2305 Georgian Way, Wheaton, Md. 20902  
\* \* \*

Information re: local activities, write to  
**BOSTON H.A.D.**, c/o Mrs. H. Weiner  
432 River Street, Mattapan, Mass. 02126  
**BROOKLYN H.S.D.**, c/o Louis Cohen  
103-18 Liberty Avenue, Ozone Park, N.Y.  
11417

**CHICAGO H.A.D.**, c/o Mrs. Irene Ruskin  
1634 W. North Shore Ave., Chicago, Illinois  
60626

**CLEVELAND H.A.D.**, c/o Leonard Reisman  
1936 Janette Ave., Cleveland Heights, Ohio  
44118

**HILLEL CLUB OF GALLAUDET COLLEGE**  
Washington, D. C. 20002

**LOS ANGELES H.A.D.**,  
c/o Mrs. Elaine Fromberg  
1024 N. Stanley Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
90046

**BALTIMORE J.D.S.**,  
c/o Mrs. Betsy Blumenthal  
5709 Greenspring Ave., Baltimore, Md.  
21209

**NEW YORK H.A.D.**,  
c/o Curtis Robbins, Secy.,  
2100 Linwood Ave., Fort Lee, N.J. 07024

**TEMPLE BETH OR OF THE DEAF (N.Y.)**,  
c/o Mrs. Alice Soll  
195 Princeton Drive, River Edge, N.J. 07661

**TEMPLE BETH SOLOMON OF THE DEAF**,  
c/o Mrs. Anna Verburg  
1242 N. Edgement, Los Angeles, Calif.

**PHILADELPHIA H.A.D.**,  
c/o Mrs. E. DelVecchio  
7005 Calvert St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19149

**Lutheran**

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**BREAD OF LIFE LUTHERAN CHURCH  
FOR THE DEAF**

2901 38th Avenue South,  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55406  
Services 11:00 a.m. every Sunday  
(10:00 a.m. during June, July and August)  
The Rev. Lawrence T. Bunde, pastor

An invitation to visit . . .  
**CHRIST LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE DEAF**  
5101 16th St. N.W.  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20011  
Sunday worship—10:00 a.m.  
Daniel H. Pokorny, BD, MSW, pastor  
Ph. 322-2187

When in Miami, worship with us . . .  
**DEAF ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH**  
15000 N.W. 27 Avenue - Greater Miami, Fla.  
WORSHIP, SUNDAY, 11 a.m.  
Open Wed. Night, 7:30 p.m.  
Walter L. Busby, pastor  
Church 688-0312; Home 949-9712  
"South Florida's only deaf congregation"

**HOLY CROSS LUTHERAN CHURCH  
OF THE DEAF**

360 Morse Road, Columbus, Ohio  
Services 10:45 a.m. every Sunday  
The Rev. William A. Ludwig  
792 Kevin Dr., Columbus, Ohio 43224

**LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE DEAF**  
31 West Beacon St., West Hartford, Conn.  
Earl J. Thaler, pastor  
Rae deRose, parish worker  
Worship every Sunday—9:30 a.m.  
Bible class every Wednesday—7:30 p.m.

**MEMORIAL LUTHERAN CHAPEL  
FOR THE DEAF**

10th and Grove Streets, Oakland, Calif.  
Sunday School: 9:00 a.m.  
Worship Service: 10:00 a.m.  
Bible Class: 11:15 a.m.  
Clark R. Bailey, Pastor, 632-0845

**OUR SAVIOR EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN  
CHURCH OF THE DEAF**

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Church service every Sunday at 10:00 a.m.  
The Rev. Norbert E. Borchardt, pastor  
Need help? Phone LA 7-7023

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Worship this Sunday at  
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OF THE DEAF**  
1400 N. Ridgeway Chicago 60651  
Church services at 10:00 a.m.  
Conducted in sign language and speech  
Pastor Charles E. Jones, 227-2264

When in Los Angeles, welcome to . . .  
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FOR THE DEAF**  
1233 South Vermont Ave. at Pico Blvd.  
Los Angeles 90006

Le Roy Mason, pastor  
Church service every Sunday at 11:00 a.m.  
Bible class every Sunday at 10:00 a.m.  
Sponsor of Pilgrim Senior Citizen  
Housing Development Corp.  
Pilgrim Tower: Chaplain Rev. A. T. Jonas

In North New Jersey meet friends at  
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CHURCH FOR THE DEAF**  
510 Parker St. at Ballantine Pkwy.  
Newark, N. J. 07104  
(Bus #27 to B. Pkwy., 3 bl. West)  
Sundays, 10 a.m.; Thursdays, 8 p.m.  
Rev. C. Roland "G" Gerhold, pastor  
Need help? Phone (201) 436-2260

**TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH  
FOR THE DEAF**

2960 School Ave. at 2900 Kingsway  
Vancouver 16, B. C., Canada  
Services every Sunday, 11:00 a.m. & 7:30 p.m.  
Sunday School & Bible Class every Sunday  
10:00 a.m.

Wayne C. Bottlinger, pastor, 433-1763  
Church office: 437-3912 or 939-1400

**TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH  
OF THE DEAF**

409 Swissvale Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15221  
(Across the street near Western Penna  
School for the Deaf)  
Bible Class, 10 a.m. — Sunday Service, 11 a.m.  
Frank Wagenknecht, pastor

**Other Denominations**

**DEAF MISSIONARY CHURCH**

3520 John Street (Between Texas and  
Norvell Ave.) Norfolk, Va.  
Pastor, John W. Stallings, Jr.  
Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.  
Worship Service, 10:30 a.m.

WYAH-TV (each Monday, 9 to 9:30 p.m.)  
THE DEAF HEAR  
Bible Study and Prayer—Wednesday 7:30 p.m.

When in Atlanta, Ga., welcome to  
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OF THE DEAF**  
(Non-Denominational)

1304 Allene Avenue, S.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30310  
Sunday School 9:45 a.m.—Service 11:00 a.m.  
Rev. L. R. Divine, pastor  
Free Captioned Movie, 7:00, third Friday

**NATIVITY CHURCH FOR THE DEAF**  
Front & Montgomery Streets  
Trenton, N. J. 08610

Worship service every Sunday, 11:00 a.m.  
Sunday School and Bible Class for Deaf,  
9:30 a.m.  
Rev. Wm. C. Alello, Pastor  
Service signed and spoken — Come as  
a family.

When in D.C., welcome to . . .  
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Chicago and N. Y. Ave., Takoma Park, Md.  
Evangelical, Fundamental, Friendly  
Sunday school, 10:00 a.m.  
Worship service, 11:00 a.m.  
Wednesday Bible Study, 8:00 p.m.  
Friday Prayer Service, 8:00 p.m.  
Rev. James H. Bryan, pastor

**Deaf Masons**

**GOLDEN GATE LODGE NO. 2**

Stated Communication on 3rd Friday  
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JOSEPH C. LACEY, Jr., Secretary  
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BARBARA SACHS  
2703 NORTH 24TH ST  
ARLINGTON VA 22207

# CLUB DIRECTORY

Clubs wishing to advertise in this directory should write Alexander Fleischman, Advertising Manager, THE DEAF AMERICAN, 9102 Edmonston Road, Greenbelt, Maryland 20770 for yearly rates and other information. Changes in listing should also be sent to Mr. Fleischman.

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Tues., Fri., 2 p.m.; Sat., Sun., Noon  
"A Friendly Place to Congregate"

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Mrs. Helen Herron, secretary

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2002-11th, North of IH, 10 Freeway  
Beaumont, Texas 77704  
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Information: P.O. Box 2891

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**BOSTON DEAF CLUB, INC.**  
17-19 East St., Boston, Mass. 02111  
(Opposite South Station)  
Open Wednesday, Friday, Saturday eves  
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Business meetings on 2nd Friday of month.  
Maxine Burke, secretary

**BROOKLYN ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF, INC.**  
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Open Every Evening  
44 West, Faillon St.  
Montreal 12, P.Q. Canada  
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Arthur Leblanc, secretary

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538 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60605  
Open Friday and Saturday evenings

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**LA SOCIETE PROVINCIALE DES SOURDS DU QUEBEC**  
(Provincial Society of Deaf in Quebec)  
2103 East Ste. Catherine  
Corner Delorimier  
Open daily till closing  
Guy Hamel, president  
A. Chicoine, secretary and manager

**CHARLES THOMPSON MEMORIAL HALL**  
1824 Marshall Ave., St. Paul, Minn. 55104  
Open Saturday and Sunday evenings  
The Nation's Finest Social Club  
for the Deaf  
Free to All—All Welcome

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Sisterhood of H. A. D.  
Barbara Streicher, president  
Eva Davis, secretary

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606 Boundary St. Houston, Texas 77009  
Open Friday and Saturday evenings

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Open Wednesday, Friday and Saturday evenings  
Sylvia Scharfenberger, secretary

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Dominic LoBrutto, secretary

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Open 1st and 3rd Saturday of month

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Open 2nd and 4th Saturday evenings each month  
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David W. Black, secretary  
36 Rhobella Dr., Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12603

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Open every Friday, Saturday and Sunday  
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Open every Friday evening  
Socials 4th Saturday of month.  
Movies every Friday evening.  
James Burke, secretary

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Frye Building, Box 302, Second Floor  
100 North Chestnut Street  
Olathe, Kansas  
Open every evening  
Charlotte Banks, secretary  
P. O. Box 302 Olathe, Kansas

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**CENTRAL PHILADELPHIA SILENT CLUB, INC.**  
129 N. 13th St. Philadelphia, Pa. 19107  
Socials—1st, 3rd, 5th Saturdays

**PHOENIX ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF**  
3100 East Roosevelt, Phoenix, Ariz.  
2nd and 4th Saturday of each month  
Address all mail to:  
Yita Harrison  
8336 E. Sells Drive  
Scottsdale, Ariz. 85251

When in Pittsburgh, welcome to—  
**PITTSBURGH ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF**  
1854 Forbes Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Open Fri. night, Sat. afternoon & night, Sun. afternoon & night.  
Paul B. Gum, Jr., secretary

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Portland, Oregon 97205  
Open Fri. and Sat. evenings, 7 to 2:30 a.m.  
George C. Scheler, secretary

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The greatest and oldest club of the deaf in the Pacific Northwest  
Everyone heartily welcome—  
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Russell Cooper, Secretary

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Open Wed. and Friday eves.  
Sat. and Sun. afternoons and eves.  
English title movies on Wed. eves.  
Business meetings on 2nd Fridays of month  
Harold Campbell, secretary

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Chicago, Ill. 60636  
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Sam Franco, pres.  
Charles Hanton vice pres.  
Vera Langford, secy.  
George Carlson, treas.

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Social on 2nd Saturday of month  
Madeline A. Keating, secretary

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Socials on 2nd and 4th Saturdays of month  
Business meeting on 2nd Friday of month  
Henry P. Senft, Sr., secretary

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2101-15 Broadway  
New York, N. Y. 10023  
Open noon to midnight  
Thurs., Fri., Sat., Sun., holidays  
Max J. Cohen, president  
Hyman Lebow, secretary  
Irving Feinstein, treasurer